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CEMA COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD301633 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "CEMA Committee Session"]

[Text] The 20th session of the CEMA Committee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation took place in Moscow 25-26 January.

Taking part in the session were leaders of committees and ministries responsible for questions of scientific and technical development from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR. A Yugoslav representative was present.

The CEMA countries' representatives on the committee noted the great significance of the 30th anniversary of CEMA for the socialist community of CEMA countries.

The session participants welcomed the Vietnamese delegation, taking part in the committee's work for the first time. The session adopted a resolution on aid and assistance to Vietnam in developing its science and technology.

Information on measures adopted to further improve the committee's activity was examined. The session approved the "Main Directions for Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between CEMA Countries Through 1990 and the Technical and Economic Results Expected on this Basis," which are intended to accelerate scientific and technical progress in CEMA countries and create conditions for further improving the technical standard of those countries' economies.

The committee adopted a draft long-term cooperation program for CEMA countries in the sphere of scientific instrument-making and automating research in 1981-1985 and in the longer term which is being elaborated to fulfill a resolution of the 31st CEMA session. Other questions of scientific and technical cooperation between CEMA countries were also examined and appropriate resolutions adopted.

The committee session took place in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and constructive cooperation.

TASS CITES IZVESTIYA INTERVIEW WITH CAMBODIA'S WPC DELEGATE

LD032129 Moscow TASS in English 2017 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, February 3, TASS--The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea now exercises control over the whole of the country's territory within its state borders. There are no pockets of resistance by the henchmen of the antinational regime in the People's Republic of Kampuchea, said head of the delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea at the Berlin session of the World Peace Council, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation Ros Samay.

He is quoted by IZVESTIYA as refuting in his interview with Soviet newsmen in Berlin the fabrications of the Western and Beijing [Peking] propaganda to the effect that the troops of the overthrown Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique are operating in different areas of the country.

This is wishful thinking of people hostile to us, said Ros Samay. With this end the Chinese leadership is using various subterfuges. Thus, for example, it is broadcasting slanderous instigatory programmes through a radio station allegedly functioning in Kampuchea's territory, but as a matter of fact, located in the PRC.

"In our foreign policy, he pointed out, we strive for the establishment of good relations with all states, in the first place with the socialist countries. Considerable successes have already been achieved on this way, which is seen, for example, from the settlement of the border issue between our republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

As this problem was created by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime solely on the instructions of Beijing, which set itself the aim of exterminating our people and settling Chinese on its soil."

It is precisely with this aim that big contingents of Chinese military specialists as well as large quantities of weapons were sent to Kampuchea. But, Ros Samay stressed, these gloomy times are now a thing of the past. "The people of Kampuchea will be able to solve all the problems facing it and start the construction of a socialist society."

WPC Resolution on Vietnam

LD042130 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin, February 4, TASS--The session of the World Peace Council here adopted the following resolution on Vietnam:

Participants in the session of the World Peace Council express indignation and alarm in connection with the new threats against the Vietnamese people, which concluded its thirty-year-long heroic struggle by a historic victory. At present the Vietnamese people has but one desire--to build a free and happy life under conditions of peace and national unity.

However, the Beijing [Peking] leadership is showing hostility to Vietnam, in waging a fierce slander campaign against it and is building up tension on the Vietnamese-Chinese border. Such actions diametrically contradict the interests of all peoples, the Chinese people included. They are aimed at preventing the rehabilitation of Vietnam, at preventing it from conducting a policy of independence, peace and friendship among the peoples.

The session approves the constructive position of the Vietnamese people and the policy of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in regard to its neighbours. In difficult conditions the SRV is showing restraint, a desire for peace with the aim of establishing relations of goodneighbourhood, peace, friendship and independence with every country.

The session appeals to all organisations, to all champions of peace and justice, to all peaceloving peoples which during the heroic struggle against imperialism [words indistinct] the side of the Vietnamese people, to redouble vigilance, to step up and expand political, moral support and material aid to this heroic people in order to secure its independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, to promote stronger independence, security and peace in that area of Asia. It is necessary for the United States to compensate Vietnam's material damage in accordance with the Paris agreement.

The righteous cause of the Vietnamese people shall triumph.

Long live peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world!

Berlin WPC Meeting Ends

LD051828 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin, February 5, TASS--A session of the World Peace Council ended here with the adoption of an address to the five nuclear powers--the USA, the USSR, Great Britain, France and China. At their concluding meeting, participants in the session approved also an action programme of peace champions for ending the arms race, for detente and disarmament.

A concluding speech at the session was made by the president of the World Peace Council, Romesh Chandra.

PRC ATTEMPT TO 'SPLIT' NONALINED SESSION IN MAPUTO FAILS

LD051712 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

["Rebuff to Chinese Splitters"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 5, TASS-TASS political commentator Sergey Kulik writes:

Commenting on the results of the extraordinary session of the Nonaligned Countries' Coordination Bureau, many foreign policy observers agree: The atmosphere in which the session's work took place, and the documents adopted at the session indicate that the PRC's policy is finding a growing isolation in the developing countries. The session ended in the Mozambique capital. Beijing [Peking] failed in its attempts to bring about a split in the movement of nonalignment, to weaken its anti-imperialist directedness, to discredit the role of Cuba, the country whose capital was chosen as the venue for the Sixth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Nonaligned Countries.

The contents of the documents adopted at the session in Maputo show that the non-aligned countries' and the PRC's stands on the main problems of southern Africa discussed at the session are not only far apart but are directly opposite. The session's communique points, in particular, to the necessity of expanding help to the national liberation movements and patriotic organisations of the African south. Beijing has long abandoned supporting them.

The participants in the session condemned the South African racists' aggression against Angola, agrression in which the PRC took a direct part. The Coordination Bureau sharply criticised the neocolonialist policy of the West with regard to Namibia and Zimbabwe, policy which, in fact, is supported by China.

Many delegates pointed out in their speeches at the session that Beijing in its attempts to foist a Maoist platform upon the movement of nonalignment and to push it on to the road of passive neutrality, anti-communism and struggle against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, directly allies with imperialism and the forces of local reaction in the developing countries. "Under the cover of the thesis of belonging to the 'Third World', China, whose policy converges with the course of imperialist powers, is intensifying subversive activity against the movement of nonalignment," the Mozambique newspaper NOTICIAS DA BEIRA wrote these days.

Earlier, many nonaligned countries have already exposed Western powers' and Beijing's attempts at creating difficulties in the preparation and holding of the Havana conference.

The role of one of the main 'splitting tools' among the participants in the conference was assigned by the Chinese to a group of 'delegates' of the pro-Beijing regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary overthrown in Kampuchea, who arrived in Maputo without any invitation.

The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea had sent a message to the chairman of the session. The message pointed out: "Penn Nouth was sent to Mozambique by China which seeks to revive the bloody regime of Pol Pot. The aim of the entire undertaking is to create difficulties in the session's work, to sidetrack its participants from discussing the question of the situation in Africa's south and undermine in the final anaysis the movement of nonaligned countries."

Having sustained a fiasco in Maputo, the 'Penn Nouth delegation' was moved by the Chinese Embassy to Tanzania where the delegation hopes to repeat its provocateur role at a "Group 77" meeting opening in Arusha.

The participants in the session gave an exceptionally high appraisal of the internationalist policy of Cuba and its role in the movement of nonalignment. "Despite the malicious anti-Cuban campaign," said Samora Machel, president of Mozambique, "no one will manage to frustrate the forthcoming conference of the heads of state and government of nonaligned countries in Havana. We all shall participate in it".

NAIROBI CONFERENCE OF SOUTH, EAST AFRICAN STATES OPENS

LD021204 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Nairobi, February 2, TASS--The second session of the Ministerial Council of Independent Countries of East and South Africa within the framework of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa opens today in the capital of Kenya. On Thursday it will discuss questions of expanding regional cooperation and realization of joint projects in trade, agriculture, industry, transport, the use of labour force and social development.

CONFERENCE OF DEVELOPING STATES OPENS IN ARUSHA

LD052010 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Arusha, February 5, TASS--A conference of representatives of Asia, Africa and Latin America opened today in this town in northern Tanzania. The conference, held within the framework of activities of the "Group of 77" that unites 117 developing countries of the world, will discuss questions of establishing new, more just economic relations with industrially developed countries of the West, including questions of stabilising prices of raw materials and agricultural produce, and changes in the international monetary system.

The documents drafted at the conference will be submitted for approval by ministers of these countries who will gather here on February 12. The meetings in Arusha are being held as part of preparations for the 5th session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development scheduled this May in Manila.

VOLSKIY QUESTIONS WESTERN CONTROL OF DEVELOPING NATIONS

LD051251 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 5, 26 Jan 79 pp 8-9 LD

[D. Volskiy article: "Vicious Circle"]

[Text] The Iranian crisis has raised this question in earnest: Can the West retain control over the developing countries, on whose exploitation the foundation of modern capitalism is essentially based? The designers of imperialist policy, including Z. Brzezinski and H. Kissinger, are still trying to find a suitable answer to this cardinal question for the Western monopolies. The rough outlines of their latest doctrines, in interviews with journalists, surprisingly coincide. This is no accident. As Kissinger pointed out in a conversation with a TIME magazine correspondent, the elaboration of a "new global strategy" which will "receive the support of both parties" in the United States and the approval of West European countries and Japan, is being discussed.

What is primarily striking about these deliberations is their detachment from life and their authors' inclination to take what they desire as something real. What of the fact that they are both experts in sociology and history and have written many books? All this professorial baggage becomes quite superfluous when it comes down to practical matters, particularly counteracting the possible consequences of the Iranian crisis. Apart from the standard geopolitical structures, the West's leading political scientists are proving incapable of erecting anything to counter the profound social changes that have now rocked vast regions of Asia and Africa.

Actually, the revolutions in Ethiopia and Afghanistan, the strengthening of the progressive regime in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the people's movement in Iran and the aggravation of social tension in a number of other countries are all, of course, similar phenomena in many ways. But accounting for "internal instability" through "the influence of Soviet power" (Brzezinski), or, even more so, through "the Soviet Union's support for radical movements on a global scale" (Kissinger) means deliberately shutting your eyes to the realities, thereby--let us state frankly--disorienting Washington and other Western capitals. From such premises the conclusion suggests itself that the West needs, above all, to "curb Soviet might" in order to resolve its chief problems in its relations with developing countries. This was roughly Brzezinski's argument in a recent interview in the New York TIMES MAGAZINE.

As though attempts have not been made in recent years on the same false pretext to tie Afro-Asian states to the West! Let us recall that Kissinger, while holding state posts, outlined the modernization of the system of neocolonialist blocs inherited from Dulles. This idea was then adopted and developed by Brzezinski, who, addressing journalists at the end of 1977, unfolded a broad program to extend the "Atlantic system" to developing countries. This was embodied in the creation of the Tel Aviv-Cairo-Riyadh-Tehran "arms quadrangle," in attempts to revive CENTO, in plans to form "security pacts" in the Persian Gulf and Red Sea zones, as well as "miniblocs" in tropical Africa, and finally, in the Camp David deal designed to lay the foundations of a broad alliance between the Israeli expansionists and Arab reaction.

It is obvious now that this entire multistory edifice began crumbling even before it was completed. Who can seriously depend, for example, on establishing the domination of proimperialist forces over the Red Sea basin following the failure of the "presidential plot" in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the victories of revolutionary Ethiopia? The plans to create a pact in the Persian Gulf region, as well as the plans to strengthen CENTO, have now also had to be shelved. The mainstay of these designs was the shah's pro-Western regime in Iran with its annual oil income of $20 billion, its supplies of American weapons worth billions of dollars and its ambitious promises to turn the country into a "Middle Eastern Japan." Not only did this regime fail to cope with its entrusted function of "guarding the oilfields of the Middle East," it was also unable to protect itself from the explosion of public indignation. However events in Iran may develop now, one thing is clear: Never again will the West be able to rely on this country in its "global strategy."

Of course, our opponents cannot fail to see the widespread nature of anti-American and anti-imperialist feeling in Iran. Some newspaper commentators seek to explain this by citing, for example, the too "revealing dresses" of wives of American specialists. What bourgeois political scientists assiduously ignore, however, is the major circumstance, that is, that the people of Iran reject not only the shah's regime, not only military and political subordination to imperialism and not even the economic dominance of the multinationals itself: "The El Dorado for business activity that was Iran is now becoming a nightmare for many people..." London's FINANCIAL TIMES writes: "Western capital in Iran is up against a crisis in Iran which is not simply more profound than it was presumed to be 6 months ago but to which there is no end in sight." Let us explain: It is a crisis of the neo-colonialist variant of capitalism propagated by the West with the help of the shah's regime. The shah implemented reforms in the sixties to clear the way for capitalist development. But what has happened? Now, as the Paris journal LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE writes, we are seeing "the whole nation's rejection of a certain model of social and economic development imposed from without. The Iranians reject Western capitalism, which, being exported to 'Third World' countries, is assuming a particularly cruel character."

This occurred in one of the comparatively rich developing countries which seemed to have the potential for softening the negative consequences of the implantation of capitalism. What can be said of poor states which do not have this potential? Meanwhile, it is precisely the "exporting" of private-entrepreneurial relations that creates economic levers and a social mainstay both for economic exploitation of developing countries and for their political domination. Thus, the natural course of life is eroding and undermining the very foundation on which the creators of imperialist policy are trying to erect their global structures.

Under these conditions it is possible to perceive Brzezinski's arguments about "a system of regional cooperation with the West which would extend from Iran right to Morocco and from south Arabia to the shores of the Mediterranean" only as a kind of tranquilizing drug for the West's ruling circles. There is now less real chance of creating such a system than there ever was. This change is not increased by the projects being proposed by anonymous "White House employees." According to the New York TIMES, they propose embarking on "more energetic attempts to promote the conclusion of peace between Egypt and Israel and new weapons deliveries to Pakistan, Turkey and Arab countries." Have American weapons strengthened the Iranian regime, and has the Camp David deal not prompted even "moderate" Arab states to turn away from Washington? It is absurd to count on an Egyptian-Israeli alliance as a "new mainstay" if we read warnings even in the pages of Cairo's AL-AKHBAR that "Egypt could become an arena of events similar to those now taking place in Iran and Lebanon."

As we see, the champions of the "policy of strength," having lost their composure in the face of the Iranian avalanche, can devise nothing new to strengthen imperialism's positions in developing countries. They always return to the same vicious circle of projects and designs which only help to shake these positions. There is no escape from the vicious circle in sight--because it does not exist on the paths of imperialist policy. Only new illusions can appear such as the gamble on the accelerated strengthening of U.S. naval forces and "special troops" earmarked for operations in deserts and jungles.

Indeed, President Carter declared at an 18 January press conference: "We have neither the desire nor the ability to intrude significant (?) forces into Iran or any other country to influence the outcome of domestic political problems. We do not intend undertaking such actions in any country. We have tried this once in Vietnam, and, as you know, it did not have any success."

And yet it was precisely with the transfer of "insignificant" forces that the American intervention in Vietnam began. As we see, dangerous illusions remain, not least of all for the West itself.

Is it not symptomatic that Washington's allies now plainly prefer to keep aloof from American policy in the Near and Middle East? According to TIME magazine, "certain U.S. officials maintain that there is no need for Iran to be a vassal of the United States."

Alas, far from everyone in Washington agrees even with these belated declarations. Meanwhile, the West will sooner or later have to draw this conclusion regarding any developing country. Life itself leaves no doubt: It has no reasonable alternative other than to recognize the developing countries' right to control their own destinies and resources.

'INTERNATIONAL TRUST' DAMAGED BY U.S. POSITIONS ON SALT, PRC

LD051457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 79 p 4 LD

[Boris Orekhov "International Review"]

[Text] Many different factors are influencing the development of foreign policy processes and the nature of mutual relations between states. They include permanent factors whose significance and importance does not decrease but, in fact, grows. The front rank of these factors must include trust in relations between states.

This factor acquires special importance in international relations now that the question of mankind's destiny has become acute and, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev says, that the actions of militarist imperialist circles which, under cover of the false thesis of the "Soviet threat," are pushing the NATO countries onto the dangerous path of further building their weapons arsenals and increasing their military expenditure, present a real and constantly growing threat to the peoples' security.

And so, trust...: "Confidence in someone's correctness, honesty and sincerity, a corresponding attitude toward someone or something stemming from this feeling." That is how the 17-volume dictionary of the Modern Russian Literary Language defines this word.

Having made a brief digression into linguistics, which we shall have occasion to use again, let us return to international affairs.

Not in Tune With Logic

"I have been President for 2 years now and for almost all of that time we have been holding talks with the Russians to conclude a strategic arms limitation agreement. The talks with the Soviet Union had continued for 4 years before that. As far as I know, throughout the time before I became President and since I took office, they have conducted the talks conscientiously." "They" are the Soviet Union. The foregoing was stated by U.S. President J. Carter, and he said it at a recent White House press conference.

Everything would seem to be clear: The Soviet Union is conducting talks conscientiously. It is sincerely interested in reaching a strategic offensive arms limitation agreement, just as it is interested in the further intensification of detente, the reduction of armaments and disarmament, and the development of good relations and mutually advantageous cooperation among the countries. In that case it is logical to expect that its partner in the talks will display trust in the Soviet Union's position.

But the logical chain is broken before it has actually begun. "A strange dispute is being conducted in Washington now, or a propaganda skirmish is in progress, as to whether President Carter should sign and the Senate ratify the SALT-II agreement with the USSR." This is a quotation from a commentary by well known U.S. commentator James Reston. Why is the well known journalist surprised, why does the Washington dispute seem strange to him? Is it, as Reston explains, strange that the SALT-II talks, although they have advanced considerably, have still not been completed, while the clauses of the coordinated part of the agreement are virtually unknown to anyone in the United States except, of course, the group of people conducting the talks. "Nonetheless," Reston writes, "on the basis of inadequate and sometimes questionable information, influential congressmen are coming out 'for' or 'against' this treaty and creating an atmosphere of split and mistrust (note this assessment!--B.O.) unfavorable to the thorough and objective discussion which this important issue requires." Thus, as we can see, the atmosphere of mistrust toward the Soviet Union and its position at the talks on a problem of vital importance to all mankind is being deliberately created by someone. To be fair, let us note that it is only some congressmen who are engaged in this. At the same time, they include many people who are clearly aware that U.S. conclusion of the SALT agreement is as necessary to the U.S. people as it is to the Soviet people and to all mankind. But the point is that the voices of detente's opponents such as NATO Commander in Chief General Haig or J. Connally are being heard far more loudly in the U.S. political chorus today than the voices of the SALT agreement's supporters and of Americans who favor detente in general.

J. Connally, the same man who was once governor of Texas, recently advanced his candidacy for the Republican Party's presidential nomination in the 1980 election. He accompanied his statement about his political claims with attacks on a future Soviet-U.S. SALT agreement. The United States, Connally said, needs a President who will "talk firmly with the Soviet Union." I think, however, that it would be more useful to display presidential firmness--indeed, it would be primarily in the American people's interests--in quite a different area. For instance, it is not insignificant that the famous scholar and California University professor, Fred Neal, writes that he is worried about the "Carter administration's inertia in the face of the offensive by the SALT agreement's opponents." Noting the "well organized, well financed opposition" of the cold war supporters, who have mounted an active propaganda campaign against a Soviet-U.S. SALT agreement, the scholar expresses anxiety that "the administration's inability or reluctance to give a political lead on the question of defending the SALT agreement could be expressed in the Senate's rejection of the agreement."

Our readers already know that the U.S. Defense Department's planned budget for 1980 totals a record $138.2 billion. In this connection, I would like to say a few words about how Pentagon chief H. Brown defended the new budget before the Senate Armed Services Committee. On one hand he welcomed the imminent completion of work on the SALT agreement, rightly describing it as a factor which "will promote the consolidation of the security of the United States and its allies."

In the same speech Brown stated that the increased U.S. military budget "reflects the President's determination to embark on the process of resisting the long-term buildup of Soviet military might and to fulfill his promise to NATO to increase U.S. defense expenditures in real terms by 3 percent annually...."

Unfortunately, many such statements with a cheerful beginning and a bad ending are now being made across the Atlantic. Here is another example:

Another Senate committee--the Foreign Relations Committee--recently discussed the nomination of retired Gen G. Seignious as director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. In his speech, G. Seignious also expressed support for the conclusion and ratification of a new Soviet-U.S. SALT agreement, noting that it accords with the interests of U.S. national security and that unless it is ratified this will "unbalance U.S. relations with the Soviet Union." Yet, only a few minutes later, General Seignious was speaking of...the need to "reinforce U.S. strategic forces," particulary by the adoption of sophisticated types of weapons--cruise missiles, Trident submarines, and the MX mobile strategic missile.

How can we fail to recall here that the 30th U.S. President, Calvin Coolidge, who was hostile to our country, nonetheless admitted that "armaments are one of the most dangerous sources of mistrust and disputes in relations between states and ultimately lead to war."

If we familiarize ourselves carefully with the recent foreign policy actions and statements of some Washington officials, it is not hard to discover a certain tendency to speak of the Soviet Union as a U.S. "opponent." Of course, with this approach it is hard to count on the show of trust--on both sides at that--necessary both for the successful holding of bilateral talks and for the improvement of mutual relations between countries in general. That is why the appeal for statesmanlike wisdom by our Western partners contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's interview with TIME magazine and in his message to the Disarmament Committee was so timely.

Cat Out of the Bag

And so trust in mutual relations is based on "confidence in someone's honesty and sincerity...." Let us recall in this connection the Guadeloupe summit held soon after the new year. As the Washington POST reported soon after its completion, each of those taking part in the meeting (U.S. President J. Carter, French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, British Prime Minister J. Callaghan and FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt) "stressed the significance which they attach to a policy of detente with the Russians and in particular the attainment of a new SALT agreement."

The New York TIMES stated that at the Guadeloupe meeting "no specific decisions were expected and none were announced."

Shortly afterward, the cat was let out of the bag. In a Washington report Britain's THE FINANCIAL TIMES writes: "By the mideighties the United States may place nuclear missiles in Western Europe capable of striking targets deep behind Soviet lines. A decision in favor of a new missile in Europe whose development and production will take several years was sanctioned at the Guadeloupe meeting of the British, French, U.S. and West German heads of state."

Now the West is no longer hesitating to speak openly of its plans for the development of a new weapon, which it wants to deploy in Western Europe and direct against the Soviet Union. There is discussion of the degree to which the new missile will reinforce NATO nuclear might in Europe, which now has three types of nuclear missiles: Pershing, Lance and Honest John. It is argued that the creation and deployment in Europe of a new, increased-range nuclear missile "would mark a significant change in Western strategy, since the United States would for the first time be deploying a weapon in Europe with the specific purpose of attacking the Soviet Union" (the New York TIMES again).

This is the latest illustration of the question of who comes close to the concept of sincerity in foreign policy in the world today and how they are doing it, of who regards mutual trust as an essential factor in steering a foreign policy course aimed at peace and cooperation among the peoples, and of who is sowing mistrust and suspicion in international relations in their own selfish interests.

Let us mentally cross the Atlantic again. PRC State Council Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping's [Teng Hsiao-ping] U.S. visit has not yet ended. At numerous receptions the Beijing [Peking] guest is giving full rein to his eloquence to convince his listeners of Beijing's desire to cooperate "in the interests of preserving peace throughout the world and promoting mankind's progress." Toasts to "friendship and cooperation" and "world stability" are constantly being heard.

But the concentration of troops is continuing along China's southern border to the accompaniment of these toasts. According to foreign press reports, 15 to 20 Chinese divisions are already concentrated there, creating a threat to Socialist Vietnam.

"Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping," the Washington POST writes, "has confirmed that China has transferred troops to the border with Vietnam and made it clear that it may prove necessary to teach the Vietnamese a much-needed lesson." Commenting on this aggressive statement, the newspaper assesses it as "the most blatant hint so far that China may use its forces in the border regions against the Hanoi regime."

Some "world stability!" It is precisely to undermine it that Beijing is composing and disseminating fabrications about border clashes which Vietnam is allegedly organizing. Although the absurdity of such accusations is obvious (it is enough to glance at a map to realize who can in fact threaten whom), the Beijing leaders are trying to sow mistrust of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], and, with Machiavellian unprincipledness, they are disseminating the most flagrant lies about our country and its foreign policy.

This was shown yet again by Deng Xiaoping's statements in Washington before officials, congressmen and the press. The Soviet public cannot ignore the fact that, both in the capital and in other U.S. cities, the Beijing guest has been given a broad platform for slander against the USSR. If no one raised any objections to the malicious anti-Soviet insinuations it was by no means for reasons of diplomatic etiquette. It appears that it is precisely anti-Sovietism which is the basis of the "common interests" and "identical views" mentioned in the U.S.-Chinese communique. [paragraph continues]

It would be interesting to know in what specific aspects Washington's views coincide with the policy of the Beijing leaders who, as is well known, claim the territories of many countries, organize acts of provocation against them, openly proclaim war to be inevitable and are developing intensive preparations for it.

Realizing the inevitability of such questions, Washington is trying to present matters as though the term "hegemonism," for instance, included in the communique--a term which, as the entire world knows, Beijing uses to conceal its policy of hostility to the USSR--is some kind of innocent game. "They included the word 'hegemonism' and we included the word 'domination', and everyone was happy," a White House spokesman, who asked not to be named, is reported by AP as saying.

Come, come, who will be deceived by such florid phrases? Unfortunately, from whichever direction you approach the events described, everything mentioned above is in direct contradiction with the interests of maintaining and strengthening international trust.

The Warsaw Pact states declaration adopted at the 23 November 1978 Moscow Political Consultative Committee Conference specifies that the states represented at the conference stated their desire to continue to make every effort for the successful solution, together with other states, of the questions of halting the arms race and disarmament and believe it essential to emphasize the significance of trust in relations between states. They firmly advocate the strict observance of the nonuse or threat of force principle in relations between states and advocate insuring that all disputes are resolved exclusively by peaceful means through negotiations.

There is no doubt that only this approach coincides with the interests of all those who really strive for peace.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL METEOROLOGICAL CENTER--Moscow, January 23, TASS--An international meteorological centre has been set up in the town of Obninsk (near Moscow) to collect and process information on changes in the atmosphere and the ocean. It will be functioning within the framework of a global international experiment which is being carried out by the World Meteorological Organisation with the participation of about 150 countries. The centre in the Soviet Union will receive information from specialized ground stations and ships while the centre in Geneva will get information from the satellites. They will collect data on air temperature and humidity, the direction of wind, salinity and currents in the ocean and other characteristics of physical processes on earth. In the Soviet Union, for instance, 300 aerological stations, 13 ships and earth satellites will be involved in the experiment. The main aim of the experiment is to enhance the accuracy of weather forecasts and to obtain information on possible climatic changes on this planet. [Moscow TASS in English 2259 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD]

UNITED STATES

TASS REPORTS END OF DENG'S VISIT TO UNITED STATES

LD051808 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] New York, February 5, TASS--Ending his visit to the USA today, Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] flew to China planning a stop in Japan.

Demonstrations in Houston Noted

LD031850 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Vice Premier of the PRC State Council Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] continues his journey through the United States. AP has reported on Deng's reception in Houston, which is famous for its Space Research Center. The Beijing [Peking] emissary was shown an Apollo spacecraft, the Skylab orbital station (?and all the) special equipment--everything that is shown on such occasions. While Deng Xiaoping was examining these samples of U.S. space technology, protest demonstrations were held at various places in Houston. One of them, attended by about 600 people, was held outside the hotel at which the visitor was staying. Another met the motorcade on the road to the airport. Political groups of the most varied orientations are expressing dissatisfaction over Deng Xiaoping's visit and especially his statements, which many Americans see as attempts to involve the United States in an anti-Soviet (?alliance) with China.

Vietnamese Radio on Deng Visit

LD052100 Moscow TASS in English 2008 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

["Along the Road of Expansion and Hegemonism"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, February 5, TASS--Deng Xiaoping's [Teng Hsiao-ping] statements and activity in Washington and other American cities show again that he is an advocate of the cold war and that he seeks to knock together a military-political bloc spearheaded against the Soviet Union, socialism and the revolutionary movement throughout the world, says the Voice of Vietnam Radio in its commentary. Mr Deng used his meetings with high-ranking U.S. officials, press conferences and his many interviews for spreading slanderous statements and attacks against the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other socialist countries as well as the revolutionary movement in the world. At the same time, he made many promises, including a promise "to respect Taiwan," as is desired by the U.S.

Mr Deng was trying hard to falsify the situation in Kampuchea and slandered Vietnam. He repeatedly raised his fists threatening Vietnam and said arrogantly that it was "necessary to teach Vietnam a lesson." The vice premier of the State Council rejected all ways of improving relations with the Soviet Union and shamelessly cast aspersions on it. He again openly instigated the NATO bloc to step up the arms race and to build up forces directed against the socialist countries and national liberation movements.

Mr Deng's impudent statements and provocative actions in the United States, the Voice of Vietnam Radio stresses, reveal, first of all, the striving of the ruling circles of China to use cooperation with the United States and other Western countries for pursuing a reactionary great-power expansionist policy aimed at carrying out their long-term hegemonistic plans. The Beijing [Peking] leaders are trying in every way to draw the USA, Japan, and Western Europe into a united anti-Soviet front and to increase international tension in the world.

Mr Deng's actions also indicate that in their relations with the United States the ruling circles of China are prepared to make concessions and compromise in order to secure the support of imperialism. Mr Deng openly appears in the role of a striking force in the struggle against the Soviet Union and the revolutionary movement. He voluntarily gave up the Chinese people's demands for the liberation of Taiwan. The ruling circles of Beijing are trying at any price to enter into collusion with the United States in order to rely on that country for support in carrying out their plans for expansion and hegemony throughout the world, above all in Southeast Asia. Deng Xiaoping's trip serves precisely this aim.

It is absolutely clear, the Voice of Vietnam Radio stresses, that his visit to the USA is fresh evidence of the betrayal of the interests of socialism by Beijing and as a new step forward in this direction. This unseemly mission will be fully exposed and condemned by the progressive public of the whole world, including the public of China.

PETROV SCORES DENG'S 'RABID ANTI-SOVIETISM' IN TIME INTERVIEW

LD051459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Aleksey Petrov article: "With Reference to Deng Xiaoping's Interview"]

[Text] Deng Xiaoping's [Teng Hsiao-ping] wide-ranging interview published in TIME magazine demonstrates the sentiments that the vice premier of the PRC State Council felt upon his arrival in Washington. The interview is permeated with rabid anti-Sovietism, a hostility toward the policy of relaxation of international tension, the policy of curbing the arms race and of establishing peaceful mutually beneficial cooperation among the peoples. Deng attacked everything which forms the basis of the states' efforts to ensure a stable and lasting peace.

He painted, in the gloomiest tones, the present international situation, especially prospects for its development. The striving of the peoples for national liberation, for social progress--either in Africa, the Middle East or Asia--was described by Deng Xiaoping as a result of foreign interference. In the strengthened positions of the progressive forces and the development of internal revolutionary processes in Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Iran and a number of other countries, he supposedly sees "the establishment of control" and the "assertion of the influence of the Soviet Union." Deng did not find a single word to say about socialism, the national-liberation struggle of the peoples, or the revolutionary changes in the world.

While obstreperously advocating Beijing's [Peking] Maoist thesis on the inevitability of a new world war, Deng described the Soviet Union as "the main hotbed of war." He ascribed to the Soviet Union a striving for "military superiority," and he used mythical data to which even rabid anti-Sovietists in the West do not resort.

In this context, Deng Xiaoping vilified the idea of concluding a SALT-II agreement between the USSR and the United States, saying that such an agreement is "of no use." While openly courting those U.S. circles which oppose the conclusion of SALT-II and impudently lecturing the Carter administration, Deng Xiaoping alleged that such agreements should not be relied upon. He said outright that he found more appealing the position of 170 retired U.S. military officers, who, as is known, oppose any disarmament agreement with the Soviet Union, than the position of President Carter, whose subjective views, Deng says, cannot change "stark reality." After the conclusion of this agreement, Deng asserts, the arms race will continue.

Deng persistently urged the United States, and particularly President Carter, to ally themselves with China and to cooperate with it as the surest way to preserve American influence in the world. Advertising the "benefits" of Sino-American rapprochement--evidently in the hope of a response from certain American circles which find detente unpalatable--Deng cynically said that "from the broader perspective of global politics" the United States could gain more if it helped the "poor friend" of the West to carry out the four modernizations program, the crux of which is the delivery to China of modern Western arms and technology. As a matter of fact, the Beijing visitor obsequiously begged the U.S. ruling circles for certain privileges and waited for hand-outs, chiefly in the military-economic sphere.

"If we really want to be able to place curbs on the polar bear," i.e., the USSR, Deng Xiaoping said, "the only realistic thing for us is to unite." "If we only depend on the strength of the United States it is not enough. If we only depend on the strength of Europe, it is not enough. We, i.e. China, are an insignificant poor country, but if we unite, it will then carry weight."

Among those whom Deng would like to have within a "united anti-Soviet front" is Japan, although its government, as is known, dissociates itself from such statements which draw it within the orbit of China's great-power policy.

It is clear from Deng's interview that the Beijing leaders are revising the Maoist theory of "the three worlds" in such a way that imperialism disappears from it altogether, while the United States is assigned the role of China's ally.

It is characteristic that in Beijing's renovated concept, there is no place left even for verbal assurances on the "leading role" of states and the peoples of "the Third World" in the world's development, on the significance of the nonalined movement and other international forces to which only recently the Beijing leaders pledged their loyalty.

In playing up to certain U.S. forces, Deng would like to portray the policy of the current Beijing rulers as one not alien to "the ideas of bourgeois democratism." Hence, his statement that although Mao and Maoism continues to be the "ideological compass," this does not prevent China from adapting itself to new conditions--for using foreign capital, foreign equipment and technology, etc. Chairman Mao, Deng said, was not beyond fault. But, in the style of Beijing's policy and propaganda, Deng immediately said that the "gang of four" bear the main responsibility for all the suffering which Maoism brought to the Chinese people.

Piling up one absurdity upon another, including absurd allegations concerning the "Soviet menace" to the United States, Europe, China or anyone else, Deng thus confirmed that the prospect of relaxation of tension and a lowering of the level of East-West military confrontation does not suit the Beijing leaders, does not agree with their hegemonistic, expansionist plans.

While making Pharisaic attempts to court Washington, Deng does not conceal that the Chinese leadership intends to adapt American policy to its own aims without stopping at any intrigues or provocations.

U.S. ENDORSES NATO ARMS SALES TO PRC

LD051618 Moscow in English to North America 0300 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Petr Sidorov commentary]

[Text] President Carter says the United States will not sell arms to China. The President was talking to the editors of newspapers, but he went on to say that America's allies were sovereign countries and they would not stand for interference in their policies on arms sales. We may conclude from this that the administration has no objections if other Western nations sell arms to China. In fact, America's European allies got their go-ahead last 10 November, when State Secretary Cyrus Vance told newsmen that other countries could do what they thought necessary.

With this clear endorsement from Washington, Western Europe has been welcoming high-ranking Chinese military. The visitors show an interest in everything: The latest aircraft, tanks, antitank missiles, antiaircraft missiles and other defense facilities, radar and naval equipment. They are welcome guests of the munitions corporations.

Britain's Prime Minister Callaghan recently announced that his country would sell China Harrier jump jets. Beijing [Peking] and London have signed deals of this kind before. A few years ago Britain supplied China with everything needed to make the Spey aircraft engines and, more recently, it contracted to deliver engines for the navy. To justify the latest deal, the British Government claims the Harrier craft is a defensive weapon, but military experts say this is one of the most sophisticated craft not only in Britain but in any of the NATO countries and is capable of carrying nuclear weapons. And London knows very well that Beijing intends to deploy all 100 Harriers near the frontier with the Soviet Union.

It is claimed that arms deliveries are a natural element of balanced political, commercial, scientific and cultural relations with China. Apparently, Western governments would like to make arms sales appear to be ordinary trade which does not affect international security. But indeed, they hardly fit into the category of ordinary trade. Arms sales always raise the question as to why the weapons are being bought, and especially when everyone knows that Beijing is eager to hold up the relaxation of world tension and prevent progress toward disarmament, that what Beijing wants is to plunge the world into another war.

Back in the thirties, the British Government, with prodding from the United States, spearheaded a policy that was intended to turn Nazi Germany against the Soviet Union. The Munich deal was the crowning point of this policy. You know as well as I do what the outcome was. It would be well if some groups in the West drew a lesson from World War II. China's striving for world domination is a repetition of Nazi Germany's striving. Who is to say how the Chinese militarists will behave once they get their hands on sophisticated weapons or whom they will attack first?

President Brezhnev pointed out in his message to Prime Minister Callaghan that any country that helped to militarize China was making it more difficult to adjust international problems, was undermining the trust between nations that have developed with the easing of tension and was putting additional obstacles in the way of peaceful relations among nations. If the NATO countries continue their efforts to create an anti-Soviet alliance there is no telling what catastrophe awaits the world.

U.S. MILITARY BUDGET, WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT EXAMINED

LD051257 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch: "Forgotten Promises"]

[Text] Washington--Describing the new U.S. military budget that President Carter has just submitted to Congress, James (Kenan), BUSINESS WEEK's military affairs commentator, compares it with "a Frankenstein monster"--a reference to the hero of a series of horror movies, a mythical monster, the fantastic creation of a mad doctor-inventor. At some stage the movie monster ceases to obey its creator and destroys him and everything around him.

True, by drawing a parallel with Frankenstein, (Kenan) merely wished to underline the fact that the enormous military spending will negate the administration's attempts to curb inflation and minimize the national budget deficit. However, considering the scale and nature of the arms race on which the U.S. military budget will feed, comparing it with a monster takes on a more ominous nuance.

First, a few words about the basic outline of the new U.S. budget. The Washington POST writes that it "towers like a glittering spire over the flat valley of other government programs." The truth is the truth. The scissors that so mercilessly cut spending on social needs did not even touch the military budget. The real annual increase in Pentagon spending stands at 3.1 percent.

President Carter not only kept his word to the Washington NATO session but also decided to overfulfill the "plan" for stepping up the arms race. Military spending for fiscal 1980, excluding hidden items, will total $125.8 billion. The total that the Pentagon will receive in 1980, including reserve funds, will be even greater, totaling $138.2 billion. Moreover, the Pentagon's spending list does not include appropriations for the production of nuclear warheads being developed by the Energy Department.

That is a quantitative description of the new U.S. budget. We will now look at the qualitative side, at its thrust and essence. Even a superficial acquaintance with this giant volume, with this peculiar Bible of the arms race shows that it is dominated by two themes.

First, it provides a colossal increase in conventional arms. Some $50 billion are allocated for equipping forces to participate in a "non-nuclear conflict" (in the terminology of the bill). Defense Secretary Brown states that, in addition to new types of weapons and increasing troop strength, "generous financing" will insure mobility in transferring U.S. units to the European theater. The nature of this financing is determined by the aggressiveness of NATO's strategy. Of particular significance is the emphasis placed on the production of Pershing missiles with substantially increased range. While they are still tactical missiles, the new version, which is already deployed on West German territory, is capable of hitting targets located deep in the territory of the Warsaw Pact countries. Spending on the production of Pershing missiles is tripled in the new budget compared with the present level.

Second, the U.S. military budget places particular emphasis on developing new mass-destruction weapons systems. The budget provides for direct spending of $10.8 billion on increasing strategic forces "for waging total nuclear war." The new MX ICBM is included in the new weapons systems. This "mobile" missile will replace the static Minuteman missiles. Some $670 million are allocated for research toward "full deployment" of the MX. (In the current year, some $2.2 billion have already been allocated for these purposes at the Pentagon's "special request")

Following the MX ICBM is the Trident-II SLBM. The new military budget provides for $371 million in allocations for a switch to the production of air-launched cruise missiles. Considerable sums are also envisaged for the production of other types of this weapon--submarine-launched Tomahawk cruise missiles and land-based cruise missiles. A hefty slice of the "military cake" will go to the Navy. Astronomical sums are allocated for building new aircraft carriers, destroyers and Trident nuclear submarines.

The increased spending and a qualitative profile of the Pentagon's scope is unequivocal testimony to the fact that the new U.S. budget is a budget for stepping up the arms race.

The new U.S. budget delighted the military-industrial complex. There is nothing surprising in this. To quote General Dynamics Vice President James Beggs, "military business affairs have never been so good since the late fifties-early sixties, when the United States was fully deploying its ICBMs." "We have big orders, the biggest since the mid-sixties. Our future looks settled," William Wilson, vice president of Lockheed, declared.

It really gives you the creeps when the captains of the military-industrial complex start talking about their confidence in the future, since their "future" is a threat to mankind's peaceful future.

When reading these statements you involuntarily stick on the word "future" and there is a very good reason for doing so. The essence of the U.S. military budget reflects a quite unprecedented arms race. As military affairs commentator George Wilson writes: "Military business is assured of a boom and prosperity." The Pentagon's long-term estimates fully confirm these words. Its spending for 1984, with an adjustment for inflation, is set at $165.7 billion!

It is interesting to remind ourselves that when Carter came to the White House U.S. military spending was approximately $100 billion. In the 10 June 1976 Democratic Party election platform Carter promised to "reduce military spending by $5-7 billion annually." What became of these promises is now clear to all. The Pentagon's military spending is in fact being increased rather than reduced.

The same fate has also befallen the other promise which Carter made in his inaugural speech, that is, his solemn statement that the new administration "will work to remove nuclear weapons from the face of this earth." As the new U.S. military budget shows, if the present administration is working at all, it is to replenish its nuclear arsenal, which threatens to wipe all life from the face of the earth, rather than to liquidate nuclear weapons.

The echo responds to the call.... The new U.S. military budget submitted to the 96th Congress by President Carter has delighted the military-industrial complex but at the same time created a storm of indignation among those at whose expense the "Frankenstein monster" intends to get still richer. As Senator Edward Kennedy declared, "President Carter has demanded that the poor, the Negroes, the sick, the young, the cities and the unemployed take on a disproportionately large share of the sacrifice."

Yes, that is so. Of every taxpayer's dollar of 100 cents, 24 cents go to military spending. In addition, programs such as social security and the struggle against unemployment are either curtailed or receive smaller allotments in the budget. This affects even such items as the subsidy on school lunches. The guns' victory over butter in the new U.S. budget is not simply a metaphor but also concrete reality.

The National Urban League has declared that its members are "aggrieved at the priority constantly given to military spending." Representatives of the American Indians have accused the administration of dooming hundreds of thousands of reservation dwellers to starvation.

These are just the first responses to the new U.S. budget on the part of those forced to pay through current hardship for the profitable future of the military-industrial complex. This is how the "new foundation," which President Carter solemnly proclaimed in his State of the Union Message, appears in harsh reality.

The military budget and the arms race are not only a "Frankenstein monster" but also a dog in the manger. Even the voracious military-industrial complex is not capable of digesting everything obsequiously placed in its mouth by the administration and the legislators. The Pentagon's unused appropriations already amount to the enormous sum of $75 billion, and it is continuing to grow. This money is being kept for a "rainy day," so to speak. It is untouchable. While millions of Americans are having a rainy day, without quotation marks, a strict taboo has been placed on the Pentagon's money, and no one can even mention switching it to a peaceful sphere. These reserves are a time bomb not only in the sense that they can be used to produce nuclear bombs. Brought into circulation unexpectedly, at the whim of the military-industrial complex, they could break the already tightly stretched cord of inflation. Here is the enlightened opinion of Congressman Joseph Addabbo, who has just been elected chairman of the House Appropriations Committee: "I do not doubt for a second that the defense program has been greatly overloaded with funds in recent years. This has reduced capital in the federal budget earmarked for humanitarian purposes, for example, in the sphere of housebuilding, education, health.... Our economy resembles an old barn whose loft people want constantly to stuff with hay, until its bending beams break."

If you remember that in this case the "hay" is just a weak metaphor signifying the arms race, primarily the nuclear missile race, you can imagine what danger the "Frankenstein monster" poses to mankind, including Americans themselves.

SOVIET-U.S. SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION REVIEWED

LD051420 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Summary] The Soviet-American Commission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation will meet for its regular sixth session in Moscow next week. A delegation of American scientists, led by Frank Press, the American President's adviser on science and technology, is arriving in Moscow for the purpose. Yuriy Yelyutin reviews certain areas of scientific and technical contacts between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Soviet-U.S. scientific and technical cooperation is regulated by 11 intergovernmental agreements. The first results of this cooperation are viewed positively by both sides; the cooperation has been particularly successful in environmental protection, agriculture, power engineering, electrical steel smelting, chemical catalysis and railroad transport. Much has been achieved in transforming thermal energy into electric energy; in medicine there has been joint experimental clinical research in various areas and since 1974 Soviet and U.S. experts have been working on an artificial heart.

"In the field of space exploration results were exchanged of scientific experiments carried out by the Soviet automatic probe, Lunar 24, and the American unmanned spacecraft, Viking I and Viking II. In May 1977, the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the National Aeronautics and Space Agency signed an agreement envisaging a possible joint flight of the Soviet orbital station Salyut and the American shuttle.

"Speaking of the accomplishments of scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries, one has to mention the fact that attempts are being made by certain circles in the United States to overshadow this important area of Soviet-American relations or create problems that bear no relation to it. A confidential report prepared by workers of the Library of Congress claims that the Soviet Union has benefited much more than the United States from the agreement on scientific and technical cooperation. Calls are often made in the United States for curtailing scientific and technical contacts. There were cases when meetings of certain commissions were postponed under various pretexts.

"Naturally, such actions are resented by representatives of those business and scientific circles in America which favor the development of economic, scientific and technical contacts with the Soviet Union. The mutually beneficial nature of such contacts, as experience proves, is obvious. American experts feel they can benefit from American-Soviet cooperation in certain areas of science and technology. The question is how to make this mutually advantageous cooperation most effective.

"To our mind the mixed Soviet-American commission on scientific and technical cooperation could make an essential contribution to the job. An earlier and quicker transition can be made from simple forms of cooperation, such as exchanges of information or delegations, to a broader realization of joint research and experiments and the implementation of joint projects. In that respect we wish the sixth session of the mixed Soviet-American commission every success. The jointly made discoveries or inventions in science or technology will undoubtedly do good not only to the peoples of the two countries but to all of humanity."

Scientist on Space Cooperation

LD051346 Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 5, TASS--Soviet scientists have proposed American specialists to take part in experiments aboard another Soviet biological satellite, planned to be launched at the end of 1979, a TASS correspondent has been told by prominent Soviet scientist, Dr of Medicine Nikolay Gurovskiy. These works will be carried out within the framework of the agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on cooperation in exploration and use of outer space in peaceful purposes.

Dr Gurovskiy pointed out that such cooperation had been started aboard the Soviet Cosmos-782 and Cosmos-936 sputniks. Joint explorations aboard another Soviet biological satellite will come as a logical continuation of the comprehensive programme.

Nikolay Gurovskiy emphasised that it is planned for the first time to conduct experiments in the study of the embryonic development of mammals and birds in conditions of weightlessness and also to continue to study of the state of the organism in space flight conditions. A total of 13 joint experiments are planned to be held, said Nikolay Goruvskiy. Used in most of them will be mammals (rats). Explorations will also be carried out on female quails, on vegetable tissue cultures. A radiation medicine experiment is also planned. Part of those meters will be manufactured in the United States. This experiment will yield scientific information necessary for improving methods of protection from space radiation.

The Soviet side, apart from the main participant, the Institute of Medico-Biological Problems of the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR, will also be represented in these works by the Moscow Lomonosov State University, the Timiriyazet Institute of Physiology of Plants of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

Speaking about the benefits of joint cooperation, Dr Gurovskiy emphasised that "nowadays it becomes even more difficult to develop science only in a narrow national framework. It already becomes obvious to all that joint efforts of scientists of many countries are needed to attain outstanding results."

UK'S OWEN TALKS WITH VANCE; SPEAKS ON TIES WITH USSR, PRC

LD051148 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Washington, February 4, TASS--Speaking at a press conference at the end of his talks with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, the British foreign secretary, David Owen, urged the United States not to build its relations with China to the detriment of the Soviet Union. According to the press, he noted that this could lead to the folding up of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and the toughening of the position in regard to the USSR. Britain, he said, wants to have good relations both with China and with the Soviet Union.

COLBY'S CALL FOR 'NEW CHARTER' FOR CIA REVIEWED

LD012200 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Washington, February 1, TASS--Addressing on Wednesday a special subcommittee for intelligence matters of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, the former director of the Central Intelligence Agency William Colby suggested the introduction of criminal prosecution of persons divulging facts of illegal activities by American intelligence bodies. William Colby called for putting an end to "five years of turmoil" and introducing a new charter for U.S. special services.

What does William Colby mean when he refers to five years of turmoil? He is referring to recent years when numerous criminal actions by the CIA have become public--its sinister role in toppling legitimately elected governments, complicity in conspiracies to murder politicians and statesmen, in bribery and international subversion. Gross violations of the rights of American citizens were exposed--shadowing dissidents, tapping telephone conversations, opening letters, carrying out secret searches, experimentation on humans with the aim of manipulating the human mind. This is far from a complete list of the unseemly actions by which this U.S. spying department gained unsavory notoriety at home and throughout the world.

All these scandalous exposures have been widely publicised in the press. A number of books were published describing in detail the CIA's dirty activities, including a book by a former CIA agent Philip Agee, who is now being persecuted for daring to publish it.

The senate commission to investigate the activities of intelligence bodies and some noted officials were forced to admit many of the exposed facts. According to U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale, American special services in recent years so many times abused their powers that the Watergate scandal pales in comparison.

However, the CIA leadership and its sponsors in the top echelons of the USA, are bending efforts to hush up the scandal, to save the prestige of the intelligence services. A number of legislative measures have already been passed which, under the guise of ensuring secrecy, give the CIA a free hand. The same purpose is pursued by William Colby's suggestion who would like to erase the "five years of turmoil" from the memory of the Americans.

IZVESTIYA: WEST 'DAZZLED' BY BEIJING'S ANTI-SOVIETISM

ID021240 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 2 Feb 79 ID

["Beijing [Peking] Provocateurs"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 2, TASS--IZVESTIYA political commentator Vladimir Kudryavtsev believes that the desire to please the imperialist circles with a certain benefit for itself is the main cause of Beijing's frantic anti-Sovietism. Anti-Sovietism, he writes, arises above all because the Soviet Union is the main obstacle to Beijing's great-power chauvinists and hegemony seekers. The peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union, which is supported by the whole of the progressive mankind, prevents Beijing from introducing into the international situation elements of destabilization, which lead to heightening the international tension.

"But the main thing, in our view, is that modern technology, modern equipment for the selfsame military enterprises are needed to bring about the planned modernization of the economy, and above all, the Armed Forces of China, with its still weak industrial basis (which is admitted also by the Beijing rulers). In the present-day conditions they can get all this only in bourgeois countries. Anti-Sovietism is thus the bait for those imperialist circles which escalate the arms race, trying to justify its escalation by the slanderous myth of the imaginary Soviet threat. The main place among such 'propagandists' is known to be held by military-industrial complexes of imperialist states--that is, exactly the circles from which the People's Republic of China intends to get everything necessary for modernization of its armed forces."

"On the other hand," the commentator continues, "in order to somehow rehabilitate the flirting of the Beijing leadership with the most frantic imperialist circles, the Chinese propaganda has now put into play the thesis saying that allegedly the People's Republic of China is conducting a revolutionary compromise 'with capitalist states which will help China stand on its own feet, to regain strength and to attain an economic victory both over capitalism and social-imperialism.'

"But so far, under the cover of anti-Sovietism, Beijing, without waiting for modernization of the armed forces, is feeling for weak objects [as received] of its expansion, and, as is shown by events, such objects are countries of Southeast Asia with its vast natural wealth. Besides, in Beijing's opinion, there is a possibility of penetration there through 'the Trojan horse' method, using for the purpose a multimillion strong body of ethnic Chinese. The events of the recent time have shown by the example of the Chinese provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam how it is possible to use ethnic Chinese to create a conflict situation and to exert pressure upon Southeast Asian countries."

"The gap between political ambitions and economic possibilities of the Beijing hegemony seekers pushes them to carrying out a policy of destabilization wherever they manage to do so. And if leaders of capitalist powers do not notice the danger for themselves in Beijing's policy, this is only because they are still dazzled by anti-Sovietism."

PLA OFFICIAL REMINDED OF PAST SOVIET CONTRIBUTIONS

OW060151 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 5 Feb 79 OW

[Lavrov commentary]

[Text] Wei Guoqing [Wei Kuo-ching], director of the General Political Department of the Chinese PLA, recently talked a lot about the fine revolutionary and militant tradition of the PLA in his spring festival greetings to commanders and fighters of the whole army and called for efforts to carry forward this tradition.

Everybody well knows that one of the genuine glorious traditions of the Chinese Armed Forces is their past friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Armed Forces. This has been pointed out many times by farsighted Chinese generals. Their cooperation with the Soviet Armed Forces brought numerous advantages to the Chinese Armed Forces and promoted victories in the war against the Japanese imperialists as well as in the struggle against the reactionary clique at home. Despite this, Wei Guoqing said in his spring festival greetings that the Soviet Union has not given up its wild ambition to subjugate China.

His provocative statement is quite incompatible with the glorious traditions of the PLA. It is strange that such an ingenuous statement should ever be made by Wei Guoqing, an activist in both military and state affairs who should be well aware of the contributions of the Soviet Union and its armed forces to the victory of the Chinese revolution! When he talks provocatively, Wei Guoqing should also be well aware that the Soviet Union has made quite a few proposals to the Chinese leadership on improving relations between the two countries, including the signing of a treaty on the nonuse of force.

The whole world knows that the USSR Supreme Soviet told the PRC National People's Congress in a message that the Soviet Union is willing, without any preconditions, to restore normal relations with China based on the principle of peaceful coexistence and mutual interests. This, as well as many other Soviet proposals, have been either rejected or ignored by the Chinese side. The Soviet Union does not have any territorial or any other claims on China. And it considers that there are no objective obstacles to the restoration of good or even friendly relations between our countries.

HUA REPORTEDLY 'OBSTRUCTED' MOVES AGAINST GANG OF FOUR

LD051144 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Paris, February 4, TASS--During the third plenum of the Chinese Communist Party CC last December Hua Guofeng [Hua Kuo-feng] admitted that he "strongly obstructed" the struggle against the "gang of four" during its initial stage and expressed "regret" that at that time he called "for doing all which Mao Zedong [Mao Tse-tung] ordered to be done, and not doing that which he had not ordered to be done." This was reported from Beijing [Peking] by the AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE with reference to well-informed Chinese quarters. Hua Guofeng confirmed also at the plenum that following the fall of Mao's widow he pursued a policy of intensifying the campaign of criticism of Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping]. A report on the Communist Party of China CC on the Cultural Revolution, goes on the AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE with reference to the same quarters, divulged that 400,000 Chinese died in the period between 1966 and 1969. 100 million people fell direct or indirect victims of the Cultural Revolution.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S DEPARTURE FOR HOME REPORTED

LD021746 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1701 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

["End of Talks"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 February, TASS--The talks between Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, ended today.

Later today Stefan Andrey left for home. He was seen off at the airport by Andrey Gromyko, other Soviet officials, and Gheorghe Badrus, Romanian ambassador to the USSR.

Communique Issued

LD051213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "On the Visit of S. Andrei, Romanian foreign minister, to the USSR"]

[Text] Upon the invitation of the Soviet Government, Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] Central Committee Politburo Executive Committee and minister of foreign affairs of Romania, paid an official visit to the Soviet Union between January 29 and February 2, 1979.

During his visit to the USSR, Stefan Andrei was received by A.N. Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, and S. Andrei, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and Romanian foreign minister, had talks in which they analyzed aspects of the development of Romanian-Soviet bilateral relations, as well as current international questions of common interest.

During the talks both sides' determination was confirmed to expand and deepen Romanian-Soviet relations in the political, economic, technico-scientific, cultural and other fields in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Stress was laid on the great importance of the understandings reached during the meetings between L.I. Brezhnev and N. Ceausescu, as well as of the Romanian-Soviet joint declaration signed during the visit of L.I. Brezhnev in Romania in November 1976.

While analyzing international issues, the sides underlined the special importance of the Moscow Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states, which includes a vast program of concrete measures to deepen the process of international detente, halt the arms race, for disarmament, for strengthening peace and security, for development of cooperation in Europe and worldwide. They reaffirmed the determination of Romania and the Soviet Union to act together with the other Warsaw Pact member states as well as with all peace-loving countries, with the democratic and progressive forces, to translate into life the objectives stipulated by the declaration.

The sides paid particular attention to disarmament problems. The resolutions of NATO conferences in Washington and Brussels on increasing its military potential with a view to having superiority over the socialist and other countries were considered as a serious obstacle to halting the arms race and disarmament. The sides condemn the policy of intensifying the arms race promoted by the imperialist aggressive circles and support decisive steps in talks on halting the arms race and in disarmament.

The sides consider important and necessary the consultations with the other Warsaw Pact member states on the problems of strengthening detente, halting the arms race and taking concrete measures for disarmament, for consolidating peoples' peace and security.

The sides intend to do their utmost for the success of the Disarmament Committee proceedings so that they may contribute to solving the main problems of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular.

The importance of concluding the Soviet-U.S. SALT talks as soon as possible was also stressed, since this responds to the interests of strengthening detente, of maintaining general security and peace.

While examining the European problems, the sides declared their support of the strict and full implementation of the Helsinki agreements by everyone, of the strict observance of all the principles and provisions of the Final Act. The sides work for the Madrid meeting of the representatives of the all-European conference participating countries to be constructive, to contribute to the consolidation of peace and security in Europe, to the strengthening of trust among states, to the development of cooperation among European peoples in the economic, commercial,technico-scientific and other fields, to progress in military disengagement and disarmament.

The sides are for a speedy conclusion of an agreement at the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of military forces and armaments in central Europe, based on the principle of not affecting the security of the parties. This would have a special importance for the improvement of the situation in Europe, for the strengthening of trust among states, the consolidation of detente and the development of cooperation on the continent. In this respect, the hope was expressed that the proposals made by the socialist countries on June 8, 1978 will be examined constructively.

The sides expressed their solidarity with the peoples fighting against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, for freedom and independence, for the strict observance of all peoples' right to decide their own fate without any outside interference. They support the efforts of the developing countries aimed at eradicating underdevelopment, at ensuring their right to independently administrate their national resources, at accelerating economic development towards reorganizing international economic relations on the basis of equity and equal rights, towards the establishment of a new international economic order.

Other international problems were also examined during the talks.

The sides declared for further consultations, at various levels, on problems of common interest.

The talks during the visit, which took place in a working, friendly atmosphere, were useful, further contributing to the development of relations between Romania and the Soviet Union.

Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and Romanian foreign minister, extended to A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, the invitation of the Romanian Government to pay an official visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be established by diplomatic channels.

Commentator Reviews Relations

LD051206 Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1600 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Talk by Vladimir Iliyin marking the 31st anniversary of the 1948 Soviet-Romanian Friendship Treaty]

[Excerpt] In the years when the socialist community was just taking shape, the alliance and close cooperation between all the socialist states were major factors in defending the gains of world socialism. In its relations with Romania, the USSR is always guided by the principles of socialist internationalism. The USSR is concerned with the all-round development and strengthening of relations between our countries. The USSR is firmly resolved to continue to act in that direction. That line was expressed in the Soviet-Romanian treaty of 1970, the purpose of which is to contribute to the expansion and deepening of the relations between our countries and peoples.

During the recent visit to Moscow of Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, it was pointed out that the first Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania laid a good foundation for the relations between our countries--a fact which must be cherished. The summit meetings play an invaluable role in Soviet-Romanian relations. At those meetings current and long-term problems of cooperation are tackled. In this connection, we must point out the great importance of the joint Soviet-Romanian statement signed in 1976 during Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Romania and the consensus reached then by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu.

The community of ideals in the building of socialism and communism; the unity of aims in the fight for peace and security; the experience of working together, on the basis of equal rights, accumulated over the years--all these form an objective basis which links the USSR, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the other socialist countries in a united coalition. This fact was expressed in the Warsaw Pact Organization and CEMA, whose 30th anniversary is being celebrated this year. Mutual aid and support contribute to the firm progress of our countries on the path of economic and socialist development and insure favorable external conditions for building the new society.

The growth in the economic potential of the socialist community creates good conditions for coordinating their actions in the international arena. The CPSU and the Soviet state promote a foreign policy that is principled and classlike in character with the aim of consolidating the positions of the forces of peace, democracy and socialism. By pursuing the line of strengthening international peace and security, the USSR always gives the requisite responses to all attempts by the forces of imperialism and reaction against the right of peoples to decide their destiny independently. The USSR implements that line in close interaction with the countries of the socialist community.

The strengthening and steady development of cooperation with the socialist countries has been and continues to be one of the main tasks of the USSR's foreign policy. The correct and detailed coordination of the actions of the fraternal countries is a key to their success in the fight against imperialism and for the growth of socialist influence in international affairs. The intertwining of the foreign political activity of each socialist country with the joint efforts of the fraternal countries multiplies their effectiveness and the results of socialist foreign policy as a whole as well as strengthens the initiatives taken alone by a number of countries. That is why the USSR, like the other fraternal countries, attaches special importance to the further improvement of cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

Marking today the 31st anniversary of the first Soviet-Romanian treaty, the Soviet people express the hope that the friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania will continue to develop to the benefit of our fraternal peoples and in the interest of strengthening the socialist community as a whole.

GROMYKO GREETS POLAND'S WOJTASZEK ON ARRIVAL IN USSR

LD051036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Wojtaszek, member of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, arrived in Moscow on a visit today at the invitation of the Soviet Government. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and other officials greeted him at the station.

Begin Talks in Moscow

LD051820 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 5, TASS--Talks began in Moscow today between the ministers of foreign affairs of the USSR and Poland Andrey Gromyko and Emil Wojtaszek, who arrived here on an official visit at the Soviet Government's invitation.

Questions of developing and deepening fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland and topical international questions of mutual interest were discussed in the course of the talks that are passing in a friendly, heartfelt atmosphere.

Andrey Gromyko held a luncheon in honour of Emil Wojtaszek during which speeches were exchanged. Soviet-Polish cooperation, Andrey Gromyko said, is acquiring an ever closer nature, is serving as a firm guarantee of the further consolidation of relations of fraternal friendship between the peoples of the two countries. This is a good example of the correct combination of national and international tasks and possibilities in the building of the new society, of the concern and attention given by the CPSU and the PUWP, by Leonid Brezhnev and Edward Gierek to the development and consolidation of all-round cooperation between the USSR and Poland, to the strengthening of the entire socialist community.

The Soviet Union and Poland, Andrey Gromyko said, together with other countries of the socialist community are doing everything depending on them to prevent a new world war, to deepen and enrich the process of relaxation of international tension. The main thing is to supplement political detente with military detente, to stop the reckless arms race imposed by imperialism.

But in the West and in the Far East there [are] forces that would want to frustrate the process of detente, the USSR minister of foreign affairs noted. It appears beyond them to give up the dream of military superiority over the Soviet Union and countries of the socialist community. In the hope of attaining superiority ever new steps are being taken to increase the military budgets, huge as they already are, to develop new types of weapons.

The wisdom of politicians today is not in intensifying the arms race and increasing the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, but in ensuring lasting peace, an indispensable condition of which is the curbing of the arms race, Andrey Gromyko said.

The Soviet Union is prepared for the most radical steps leading to disarmament, Andrey Gromyko noted. But it is natural that such steps can be taken only on the basis of reciprocity and equal commitments of the sides, on the basis of impermissibility of one-sided advantages.

The Soviet Union and Poland welcomed the victory of the Kampuchean people that opened up prospects for the strengthening of peace in the whole of Indo-China, Andrey Gromyko said. He noted further that contrary to the interests of the Arab peoples attempts are being continued in the Middle East to supplant an all-embracing Middle East settlement with a separate anti-Arab deal that only pushes further back the prospects of the establishment of lasting peace in that area.

[Moscow TASS in English at 2100 GMT on 5 February, also reporting on Gromyko's speech, adds at this point: "By its dynamic, vigorous activity in the world arena, the socialist community is bringing the spirit of confidence to the contemporary life of mankind, and it is fully resolved to effectively promote the assertion of the lofty ideals of lasting peace, international cooperation and social progress, Andrey Gromyko said."]

Emil Wojtaszek noted that fraternal relations between the Polish People's Republic and the USSR, their interaction in the international arena play an important role in the struggle for lasting peace, social progress, security of the peoples and peaceful cooperation.

We are convinced, Emil Wojtaszek said, that the attainment of agreement between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive arms will cause extensive, positive consequences in the world, will facilitate the strengthening of international security.

The Polish foreign minister stressed that progress at disarmament talks is possible only if goodwill is displayed by all countries taking part in them. This relates, in particular, to the talks in Vienna on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe at which the Western states have not yet answered to the constructive proposals made by socialist countries last June.

We are deeply satisfied, Emil Wojtaszek said, that for the first time in many years prospects of peaceful life and development have opened up before the peoples of Indo-China, first of all owing to the heroism of the people of Vietnam, to the wise and farsighted policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam with which Poland fully solidarises. This was also facilitated by the victory of the Kampuchean people scored despite the hegemonistic, expansionist policy of China.

UK'S 'WEAKENING POSITIONS' IN WORLD OBSERVED

LD020832 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 2, TASS--"Statistics inexorably shows that the weakening of Britain's positions in the world did not end at all with the loss of the empire," writes PRAVDA political commentator Vsevolod Ovchinnikov. "In all post-war years the pace of growth of industrial production of Britain has been 50 percent lower than that of its West European rivals. Britain was not only retreating together with other colonial powers under the pressure of the national liberation movement but also had to give way to its capitalist rivals, to struggle against them from the steadily-weakening positions."

"Against the background of aggravation of the general crisis of capitalism," the author writes," more clearer became some specific evils of the British ruling class, that established yet in the period of imperial grandeur, the evils which are even more incompatible with realities of the present epoch." British businessmen still prefer to invest money not in the British Isles but in former colonies. "The profits from foreign capital investments," the commentator writes," bred the desire to protect the overseas interests through the force of arms, i.e. promoted the preservation of imperial ambitions in the military-political sphere. Even having reduced its military presence 'east of Suez', London still keeps overseas a large contingent of armed forces and spends for military purposes a higher percentage of money from its gross national product, than any of the European NATO member-countries."

The imperial habits, the legacy of the past, restrict, like blinkers, political, economic and social outlook of the ruling classes of Great Britain. "The loss of the feeling of time--this is the feature, many sober-minded Londoners believe, which leads to the notorious 'British illness'", the PRAVDA commentator writes in conclusion.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIALS

LD051505 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1428 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 3 Feb, TASS--Guy Hermier, member of the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee Political Bureau and K. (?Ehcar), executive of the PCF Central Committee, were in Moscow from 31 Januaryto 3 February at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The French comrades had talks in the Propaganda Department and the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, in the Soviet Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, and other Soviet organizations dealing with publishing. On 2 February Guy Hermier was received by Boris Ponomarev, Politburo candidate member and CPSU Central Committee secretary.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-FRENCH CULTURAL COOPERATION--Paris, 2 February, TASS--A session has been held here on the Standing Soviet-French Commission for Cultural Relations. A protocol was signed which contains the program of cooperation for 1979-1980; it provides for the development of cultural cooperation between the USSR and France. Exchanges will take place of artistic collectives, exhibitions, films, and delegations of cultural figures; contacts will also be extended in the sphere of higher and vocational-technical education, including the sphere of Russian-language teaching in France and French-language teaching in the USSR. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1557 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD]

FURTHER ON IRANIAN SITUATION, KHOMEYNI APPOINTMENT OF BAZARGAN

Bazargan Appointed Prime Minister

ID051550 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 5 Feb 79 ID

[Text] Tehran, February 5, TASS--The leader of the Iranian political-religious opposition, Ayatollah Khomeyni, announced at a press conference here today the appointment of Mehedi Bazargan, one of the former leaders of the National Front, as prime minister of the provisional government and instructed him to form a cabinet. Khomeyni again urged Premier Bakhtiar, who was appointed by the shah, to resign immediately.

Bazargan To Form Provisional Government

ID051858 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 5 Feb 79 ID

[Text] Tehran, February 5, TASS--Mehdi Bazargan, one of the former leaders of the oppositionary National Front, was asked today by the leader of the opposition in Iran Ayatollah Khomeyni to form a provisional government. Mehdi Bazargan agreed to do so, Ayatollah Khomeyni announced at a press conference here.

Situation Becoming More Acute

ID052216 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 5 Feb 79 ID

[Text] News agencies have reported from Tehran that at a press conference this evening Ayatollah Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian opposition, named Mehdi Bazargan prime minister of the provisional government of Iran and again urged the Bakhtiar cabinet appointed by the shah to resign.

In Khomeyni's words Bazargan will have to nominate the new ministers of his cabinet and present the list for approval. Bazargan's transitional government, said Khomeyni, will function until an Iranian Islamic republic is announced. This government will prepare and stage elections to the new parliament, which in turn will have to adopt a new constitution of the Islamic republic. Mehdi Bazargan has been a member of the leadership of the National Front and chairman of the Iranian Committee for the Defense of Freedom and Civil Rights.

The overall situation in Iran has constantly tended to become more acute. Senior officers of the Iranian Army are continuing to carry out active preparatory work to inflict a blow on the leadership of the opposition movements and their members in the person of Khomeyni and the activitis in his entourage. A large number of troops have been pulled into the area where Khomeyni is staying under the pretext of defending him even though, as Khomeyni himself said, he did not request such a service from the Bakhtiar government.

Reports are coming in that with the help of soldiers, SAVAK and representatives of CIA-backed terrorist groups are being trained in the event of a revolution.

Shah Elements Intensifying Activities

LD052006 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Ayatollah Khomeyni has appointed Dr Mehdi Bazargan as the head of the provisional government. Ayatollah Khomeyni announced this decision at a press conference in Tehran.

Among the supporters of the shah's regime, there are extremist elements which are intensifying their activities. According to a UPI report they are engaging in planning to kill active members of the opposition. A group calling itself the "Underground Organization of Fighters for the Constitution" announced that it will eliminate anyone who agrees to join the Ayatollah Khomeyni's government (?and even) all the deputies who have resigned their posts on Ayatollah Khomeyni's suggestion.

Based on all the evidence currently available the opposition has pinned its hope on neutralizing the army and expanding its influence and credibility in the ranks of the army. According to UPI calculations, 60 to 70 percent of the Iranian Army members support Ayatollah Khomeyni, but the army commanders support the monarchy. The army commanders on the whole cannot trust the soldiers; they are trying to eliminate the spirit of mutiny and insubordination and to execute, persecute or imprison all servicemen who have expressed solidarity with the people. Such arrests took place recently at military bases in Tehran, Esfahan and Hamadan. Nearly 1,500 (?Iranian) pilots have staged a sit-in strike at the Iranian Ministry of Justice building and were addressed by a pilot on behalf of 2,000 of his Islamic colleagues. They said that they support the anti-shah opposition.

U.S. Reverses Stance on Khomeyni

LD060205 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" presented by Gennadiy Ariyevich]

[Text] Iranian opposition leader Khomeyni convened a press conference in his Tehran residence at which he announced the appointment of Mehdi Bazargan as head of the provisional government. Bazargan is one of Khomeyni's closest assistants. He is a veteran of the antishah movement and was in the leadership of the National Front. He also was the chairman of the Iranian Committee for Defense of Freedom and Civil Rights. In the 1950s he headed the Iranian oil industry. According to Khomeyni, Bazargan must nominate ministers for his cabinet and submit the list of ministers to Khomeyni for confirmation. Khomeyni said: The transitional government of Bazargan will act until the proclamation of the Islamic republic. It will prepare and hold elections to the new parliament, which in turn will have to adopt the republic's new constitution. This is a direct challenge to the Bakhtiar government which, in fact, is unable to rule the country.

In a report from New York an AP correspondent quotes from a TIME magazine article devoted to events in Iran. Among other things, the magazine maintains that contrary to its former policy the U.S. Embassy in Tehran is trying to bring about a dialog with Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian religious-political opposition. With this aim in mind U.S. diplomats have been instructed to establish the widest possible contacts with persons close to the ayatollah. In the magazine's view it is not too late to improve relations between the Muslin leader and the United States. Thus a very unexpected conclusion can be made: It is said that Washington is most of all afraid of a possible military coup which would have a negative impact on the U.S. presence in Iran for many years to come.

Let us venture to observe that both ends are far from meeting in this case. It is natural that U.S. diplomacy and propaganda, which for a long period of time underestimated the influence of Ayatollah Khomeyni, are now trying to correct their errors. However, if TIME magazine thus is trying to prove the impartiality and noninterference of the United States in the internal affairs of Iran, a great deal contradicts this. Thus, in the face of the growth in Iran of anti-American sentiments, the Washington POST is, in fact, calling on the U.S. administration to interfere openly in affairs in that country. The New York TIMES says that anxiety in Washington in connection with development of events in Iran has intensified, particularly after Khomeyni's clear-cut statement of his foreign policy views. In his television address CIA Director Stansfield Turner, in his turn, has in fact admitted that the United States continues to interfere in Iran's internal affairs. He said that at present U.S. intelligence organs are conducting active work in Iran and that the United States is receiving very good information from them, which is needed in order to adopt political decisions.

U.S. Planning Anti-Khomeyni Coup

LD051810 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] Washington, February 5 TASS--The director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency Stanfield Turner said on television that the CIA was active in Iran and that as a result the United States was getting very good information about the events in Iran. He said the CIA was capable of providing leaders who make political decisions with high quality information.

The Washington magazine COUNTERSPY writes that the CIA and the U.S. military intelligence are preparing a coup in Iran in order to put the shah back in power. After the beginning of mass unrest in Iran the United States virtually crammed the American Embassy in Tehran with its agents. At present 67 percent of the embassy staff represent directly the intelligence services. In preparing the plot the U.S. intelligence in making vigorous use of its agents from among Iranians who had special training in the United States.

Tehran, February 5 TASS--The newspaper AYANDEGAN printed an article exposing the covert activities in Iran of the Deputy Commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in Europe Central Huyser, writing that certain circles in the United States, that want to preserve the shah's regime at all cost, are not against starting a civil war in Iran. The paper states that such a war could erupt through the efforts of the American general who with the help of American instructors is secretly preparing a shock group of Iranian cutthroats from among venal elements in order to strike a blow at the popular movement.

Beirut, February 5 TASS--In its attempts to channel the wave of popular indignation at the shah regime into another direction, the Beirut newspaper ASH-SHA'B writes, the American intelligence has drawn up a plan with the help of its agents in Iran to cause disorders and to take actions against Khomeyni. The American plan provides for the fabrication of "evidence" against left-wingers, for accusing them of organizing the assassination of a number of Iranian religious leaders. For this purpose, the paper writes, the U.S. CIA and the SAVAK political police of the shah regime have worked a special detachment consisting of 500 men. These hired killers have been instructed to liquidate Khomeyni's closest associates or even Khomeyni himself.

U.S. Evacuates Electronic Equipment

LD031332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev]

[Text] A new and powerful demonstration was staged by the opponents of monarchy in Tehran yesterday. Thousands of people gathered by the school where the Ayatollah Khomenyni, the religious-political leader who has returned to his home country, is staying. The demonstrators shouted slogans such as "Down with the shah!" "Down with the Bakhtiar government!" and "Americans get out of Iran!" A REUTER correspondent says that the reception accorded to Khomeyni by the Iranians has become a kind of referendum which shows that the leader enjoys enormous popularity in the country. Today Khomeyni intends to hold a press conference to announce important political steps. It is thought that he will name the composition of the Islamic revolutionary council.

On his part, the head of the government, Bakhtiar, has declared that he is not prepared to resign, which is a step demanded by the opposition. A group of high-ranking Iranian officers has warned that they will not permit the constitution to be violated. In their opinion, the Bakhtiar government is constitutional. At the same time, observers note that the reactionary military brasshats can no longer fully count on the loyalty of the army. There are in the armed forces, above all among the rank and file, ever-increasing signs of solidarity with the demands of the people. For example, the population of the town of Hamadan held a demonstration in support of the servicemen on a military base who had gone on hunger strike, demanding that U.S. advisers be expelled from the country.

Another report touching on events in Iran comes from the ASSOCIATED PRESS. According to this agency, the United States has moved a part of its secret electronic equipment, which used to be in Iran, to the Arab Emirate of Dubai, which is situated on the opposite shore of the Persian Gulf. The equipment has already been unloaded on the mountain of Jabal ('Ali), where a U.S. military base is being built. It will serve as the center of electronic espionage in this strategically important region of the Middle East.

Shah's Money in Switzerland

LD052110 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

["Property of the Iranian People"--TASS headline]

[Text] Geneva, February 5, TASS--Switzerland will not return to Iran the money deposited by the shah at Swiss banks. This was stated in Bern by a commission established by the Swiss authorities in view of the demands of the Iranian opposition and officials of the current government for returning the gold and money stolen from the Iranian people. The commission motivates its refusal by arguing that this money is not a result of swindle and machinations and that it was transferred officially to the Swiss banks by the Iranian National Bank and therefore this money is legal for the Swiss authorities.

The matter concerns big sums of money appropriated by the shah and 144 members of his family as well as the top military brass, ministers of the shah and high-ranking officers of the SAVAK secret police. The money was deposited at Swiss banks in October-November last year when it became clear that the shah's throne was being rocked by popular unrest.

The money and gold taken abroad during these months are estimated, according to the Swiss press, at 2.4 billion dollars. The commission's leader told pressmen that no less gold and money was transferred by the shah and his supporters to the banks of France, Israel and the USA.

The Swiss Labour Party stresses in a statement published here by its secretariat that it is strongly against Switzerland withholding, under the plea of secrecy of bank deposits, the money that was stolen by the shah and his supporters from the Iranian people. The Swiss Labour Party urges the Swiss Government to return the money and gold to the Iranian people. The Swiss Labour Party expressed solidarity with the resolute struggle of the Iranian people against the shah's regime and for democracy.

IRAN EVENTS CONFIRM U.S. POLICY OF FORCE IN MIDEAST DOOMED

LD021923 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksey Zaltorunskiy]

[Text] A number of reports have come in recently indicating Washington's confusion with regard to events in Iran. It has become clear from the numerous commentaries carried in the U.S. press in this connection that there are two frank trends which apparently reflect the line of thinking of the Carter administration. Almost all observers, including U.S. observers, when analyzing U.S. policy in the Middle East after events in Iran have arrived at the conclusion that this policy has been a failure. And even the influential Washington POST accused the U.S. Government of using parasitic methods and of being incapable of solving even one of the Middle East issues particularly in Washington's favor.

What is the way out of this situation? U.S. observers as well as U.S. statesmen who have been trying to answer this question have expressed conflicting and indeed incompatible views. Some have warned the Carter administration against taking reckless steps, and they recall the lessions of Vietnam. They suggest that the situation be realistically evaluated, and this is due to the fact that events taking place in Iran might be repeated at any moment in those Arab countries on which the United States has been depending as it has been depending on Iran. Others have suggested that a tougher line should be followed by using economic or even military pressure at times on those countries and even on those groups in society who might oppose U.S. interests.

This concerns not only Iran but in particular Arab countries. This is confirmed by the statement made by Frank Church, who was recently elected chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate. Frank Church said that Saudi Arabia must fully realize that it will no longer receive U.S. support if it continues to oppose the U.S. plan to settle the Middle East issue. The senator proposed that the Carter administration take more effective measures against that country and particularly to reconsider selling U.S. F-5 and F-15 planes if it does not stand alongside Egypt, and if it continues to criticize the Camp David agreements and give aid to Syria and Jordan, as the senator says. Frank Church also proposed that severe measures be taken against Jordan--in other words he proposed a return to a harsher policy, that is a policy of force.

However, Senator Frank Church and all who come forward with such proposals have not taken into consideration an important truth, namely, that the more outspoken U.S. attempts to implement the policy of force and interference in the domestic affairs of other states in violation of the interests of the people of those countries become, the sharper will be these people's reaction to such a policy. It is not by accident that in the past it was pointed out that this was the principal lesson of events in Vietnam. And now one can say that it is the principal lesson of events in Iran also.

MOSCOW SCORES UPCOMING MIDEAST VISIT BY SECRETARY BROWN

Bringing 'Silver' for As-Sadat

LD032002 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Washington, February 3, TASS--It has been announced here that U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown will make on February 9-19 a tour of the Middle East which will take him to Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Israel and Egypt. A Pentagon spokesman has said that Harold Brown will discuss with leaders of those countries mutual interests in ensuring the security of that vital area.

Well-informed commentators, however, emphasize that the aim of the coming visit of the Pentagon chief is to try to strengthen the U.S. positions in that oil-rich area, to get support for Washington's policy of separate deals not only on the part of Egypt but also on the part of other Arab countries.

There is every indication that the main stake is made on Cairo which betrayed the interests of the all-Arab cause and which lined up with the reactionary imperialist forces. It is not accidental that Egypt in the recent time has become an object of Washington's heightened attention. Leaders of intelligence services of the American Navy and Army, the assistant U.S. defence secretary have recently visited that country. A high-placed Pentagon delegation is now staying in Cairo. According to the press, the delegation discusses matters relating to conclusion of new deals on the purchase of American arms.

As is noted by the press the U.S. defense secretary is also bringing with him to As-Sadat generous promises of new "silver pieces."

U.S. Seeks Substitute for Iran

LD032021 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Text] AFP has reported that on 10 February U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown leaves Washington on a tour of Near East countries. He is to visit Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Jordan. The American secretary of defense will discuss with the leaders of these countries what are termed security measures in the Persian Gulf and--in that context--an increase in the American military presence in the Indian Ocean. The situation in Iran will also be examined.

In connection with Brown's visit to Cairo, observers emphasize that this will be the first time an American defense secretary has paid a visit in the entire history of relations between the two countries. We remind you that the head of the Pentagon's intelligence service and an assistant in the U.S. Defence Department recently visited Cairo. Obviously, Washington is now doing all it can to bind Egypt more firmly to itself, and to pass on to it--together with Israel, of course--the role of gendarme in the Near East which was played until recently by Iran. Washington [words indistinct] to defend its interests in the Near East. A convincing testimony to that is the start of supplies of American arms and military hardware to Egypt and, of course, the visit by Defense Secretary Brown.

Seeks Israeli-Egyptian-Saudi Axis

LD032022 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Reports coming in from Washington say that U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown will tour a number of Middle East states including Egypt and Israel. It appears from U.S. newspaper reports that Brown's visit comes in the wake of the crisis through which U.S. military strategy is passing as a result of events in Iran. It also reflects the U.S. intention to find a replacement for what it has lost in Iran by way of strengthening its military presence in the gulf area and the Middle East in general and expanding this influence if circumstances permit.

Reports say that Brown will carry in his briefcase plans for building U.S. military airbases in Sinai, and that there is a great role to be played in the field of strengthening U.S. military influence in the Middle East by building U.S. military bases in Israel's Negev Desert. The French newspaper LE FIGARO believes that the United States will have the field open to it to intervene directly in any dispute which might break out in the Middle East and gulf area when it acquires military bases in Israel and Sinai.

In this connection a report carried by UPI--saying that the United States, using Israeli pilots, has begun to transfer its military planes from Iran to Israel and Saudi Arabia--has created great interest. It is hard to expect that the Israeli pilots' participation in this operation received the approval of the Saudi authorities. But it seems that when matters concern military strategy plans the United States ignores all notions of the sovereignty and independence of other states and thinks of nothing except its interests.

It is known that for a long time now Washington has been trying to realize its idea of establishing an Israeli-Egyptian-Saudi axis as an instrument for protecting and strengthening its imperialist positions in this area. And here we see it pursuing its activity in a way which makes this axis appear a reality. Another operation similar to this is discussed by another U.S. news agency, ASSOCIATED PRESS. The agency said that the United States moved a section of its electronic spying devices from Iran to Dubai Emirate where a U.S. military base is to be built. The agency made no mention of the attitude of the Emirate authorities toward this serious action. It appears here that the United States has not learned the lessons of Iran. For we see it trying to repeat its actions and this time with the Arab states and with aid of its Israeli collaborators.

A matter which attracts attention is that the United States resorted to this very same maneuver at the time of drafting the Camp David agreements. When it began to draft these agreements the United States never took into consideration the opinion and interests of the Arab nations.

ALGERIAN NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT CONGRESS CONCLUDES

Brezhnev Congratulates Chadly Bandjedid

LD022319 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Comrade Chadly Bendjedid on his election as secretary general of the FLN.

Here is the text of the telegram:

Comrade Chadly Bendjedid; I wholeheartedly congratulate you on your election to the high post of secretary general of the FLN. I wish you, the Central Committee and all members of the FLN success in fulfilling the resolutions of the Fourth Congress aimed at further developing Algeria on the road to national independence and socialist orientation.

The CPSU will continue on the road of further developing friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Algeria and deepening cooperation between them in the struggle for peace, social progress and against imperialism and reaction.

Please convey my warmest congratulations and best wishes to the newly elected leadership of the FLN.

General Political Resolution Issued

LD021614 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, February 2 TASS--The general political resolution of the 4th Congress of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria, published here, takes stock of the struggle of the Algerian people for independence and the building of a new life. The resolution stresses the vital importance of the republic's development along the path of socialist orientation.

The general political resolution, which is the NLF's policy statement, contains the basic guidelines for the party's activities in the political, economic, social, cultural and other areas. The party's chief concern, the resolution points out, is raising the living standards of the Algerian people, social and cultural development of society. The document also provides for convening an extraordinary NLF congress to discuss the next plan for the country's economic development.

Speeches Stress Socialist Orientation

LD021315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Own correspondent V. Peressda report: "On a Path of Transformations"]

[Text] Algiers, 29 January--The Fourth Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN] Congress is continuing here.

In the congress commissions delegates are discussing political and socioeconomic questions and problems of foreign policy, information, education and culture. A draft FLN charter and a series of amendments to the country's constitution are also being examined. The commission to submit candidates for the party's leading organs has begun work.

At plenary sessions the congress participants were addressed by representatives of mass public organizations, the Algerian Army and delegates from various parts of the country. One feature is typical of all the speeches--the call for the deepening of progressive transformations on the basis of the national charter which proclaimed Algeria's socialist orientation.

The general discussion of the congress' draft documents begins today. It is noted here that this is one of the most important items on the agenda, in that the forum's decisions will become the party's political program for the next few years and will determine the tasks of the country's new leadership.

The congress is receiving numerous greetings messages from Algerian working people, and also from abroad. The forum delegates greeted with great satisfaction the message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee.

Commentary Praises Congress Results

LD030256 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Konstantin Andreyev commentary: "Algeria's Loyalty to the Socialist Line"]

[Excerpts] The Fourth National Liberation Front [FLN] party congress which concluded its work in the Algerian capital on 31 January was an important event in the life of that country. The importance of the party congress is not evaluated only by its resolutions, but also by the important period regarding the destiny of the Algerian revolution in which the congress was held. The most important results of the Fourth FLN Congress are summed up by this: It undoubtedly confirmed Algeria's adherence to its socialist choice and the determination of the Algerian people and their ruling party, the FLN, to implement the progressive principles of the national charter.

Experience has proven that this progressive document which is closely linked with the name of Houari Boumediene, prominent Algerian head of state, politician and devoted patriot, is an effective instrument in unifying all the democratic and progressive forces in Algeria for the sake of strengthening national independence and rebuilding society on socialist foundations and for the firm struggle against imperialism and reaction.

The FLN Central Committee elected Chadly Bendjedid, a patriot and Houari Boumediene's comrade in struggle, as the party's general secretary. Thus it selected a candidate to the presidency of the republic in accordance with the party's new internal statute. In this connection, I would like to point out that many commentators in the Western bourgeois press defined the importance of the congress by talking about the nomination of the successor to Houari Boumediene and tried to project him as the opposite to the late president. It would have been useful for the authors of those commentaries if they had paid more attention to the leading article in the Algerian AL-MOUDJAHID on 29 January. In that article the paper said flatly that in the current situation in Algeria, our people and their leaders can support only those people who resolutely defend the national charter.

One thing that interested observers were the representatives who attended the congress. The total number of these representatives was 3,290. Of those 1,216 represented the main branches of the party, and 640 delegates represented the National People's Army. Many people consider the wide representation of the party's leading organizations and the active participation of the army representatives, the shield of the Algerian revolution, in the work of the congress a positive phenomenon because the FLN from now on will occupy the place it deserves in the diversified life of the country.

The CPSU and the entire Soviet people have supported and continue to support the Algerian revolution and the FLN in the struggle to transform society into socialist bases, against imperialism and reaction, and for the peace, freedom and social progress of the people. Our common interests in the struggle against imperialism remain a strong basis for developing and strengthening friendship and equal, comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Algeria.

In the message of greetings sent by the CPSU Central Committee to the Fourth FLN Congress, it was stated that the CPSU, which is loyal to the behests of the great Lenin, will continue to be in solidarity with the Algerian revolution and the FLN, which is struggling to strengthen national independence and to provide a better future for the Algerian people.

Congress a Major National Event

LD051301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Vladimir Peresada 'commentator's column': "Following the Policy Line of Progress"]

[Text] Algiers--The Fourth National Liberation Front [FLN] Congress has been a major event in Algeria's political life. Its decisions are aimed at insuring Algeria's further development along the path of national independence and socialist orientation.

Proceeding from the principles of the national charter, which is the FLN's basic ideological document, the congress elaborated decisions reflecting the party's role as the leading and organizing force in society. The FLN party forum determined specific directions of the party's activity to implement the national charter in the next few years. A broad plan has been outlined for consolidating and deepening progressive transformations. The tasks have been set of further enhancing the political role of the masses, strengthening the state sector of the economy, deepening agrarian reform, expanding social measures in the working people's interests, increasing the people's material and cultural living standards and intensifying the rebuff to reaction. Algeria's desire to develop cooperation with the socialist countries and with other progressive forces in the struggle for peace and social progress and against imperialism and reaction was reaffirmed.

The congress adopted FLN regulations enshrining the basic norms of party life. This is an important step toward strengthening the party. According to the regulations, only a person who does not exploit another's labor can be an FLN member. The territorial and production principle of party building and the electivity of all leading organs from top to bottom were introduced and democratic methods of party work approved.

The congress elected a Central Committee and Politburo headed by FLN Secretary General Chadly Benjedid.

The fact that, according to regulations, the secretary general is nominated as candidate for the country's presidency imparted particular importance to the party forum. For that post was held by Houari Boumediene, with whose name the implementation of progressive transformations inside the country and Algeria's active role in the anti-imperialist national liberation movement are linked. "Our people see the unswerving continuation of the course along which the late president led the country as the guarantee for new successes for the revolution," the FLN organ REVOLUTION AFRICAINE writes.

AS-SADAT NAIVE IN RELYING ON U.S. FOR MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

LD031512 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev]

[Text] President as-Sadat of Egypt has stated that he will hold talks with U.S. President Carter in the near future. We must decide, he said, what ought to be done in order to safeguard progress in the protracted negotiations on the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

It is generally known, however, that the United States has always been and will always be Israel's loyal ally and protector. It would be naive to expect the Americans to fight for Egypt's interests. Let it suffice to recollect Camp David where, with the direct participation of the head of the White House, Egypt's president was burdened with capitulatory agreements. That is why Egypt's hopes in the United States as an objective mediator are, to put it mildly, unfounded.

It is very likely that As-Sadat himself realizes this only too well, but that even so he is prepared to betray the interests of Arab people, since he has tied himself to plans regarding the solution of the Near East problem--which were born on the other side of the ocean--in the interests of imperialism and reaction.

EGYPT'S ASSEMBLY OPPOSITION CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

LD030212 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

["Farce in the Egyptian Parliament"--TASS headline]

[Text] Cairo, February 2, TASS--The People's Assembly (parliament) of the Arab Republic of Egypt has approved the government's programme and the national budget for 1979. During the parliament debate representatives of the opposition parties, "independents" and even some deputies from the ruling National Democratic Party criticized the programme and the government's record for last year.

Many of the speakers pointed out the harmful effects of the present economic course which brought about numerous problems in Egyptian society. The speakers pointed out that the "open doors" policy has resulted in the growth of Egypt's foreign indebtedness to Western powers, which increases with every year, undermining economic and political independence of the country.

The huge budget deficit, unchecked growth of prices, unheard-of rates of inflation, anarchy in foreign trade and persistent deterioration of the living standards of the working people--such are the real results of the economic "strategy" of the Egyptian leadership mentioned by parliament members.

It was, however, clear even before the start of the debate that the People's Assembly would eventually approve the government's programme since the overwhelming majority of the members of parliament belong to the ruling National Democratic Party.

Egypt's Prime Minister M. Khalil cynically stated that the authorities have no desire to engage in discussions with those criticising their activities.

PROMINENT TURKISH EDITOR ASSASSINATED BY REACTIONARY FORCES

LD021751 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

["Assassination for Political Reasons"--TASS headline]

[Text] Istanbul, February 2, TASS--Chief editor of the newspaper MILLIYET, Abdi Ipekci was assassinated. The prominent Turkish journalist who headed the country's biggest newspaper for nearly a quarter of the century was killed with five pistol shots in a central street of Istanbul when he was on his way home in a car.

The masterminds of this vicious crime and the assassins have not yet been identified but the Turkish press, the public and political leaders are unanimous in the opinion that Abdi Ipekci became a victim of provocative actions of the local reactionary forces.

The assassination in Istanbul was premeditated. It was staged for political reasons and it is not accidental that Abdi Ipekci was chosen as the target, said Istanbul's Governor Ishan Tekin. Turkish journalists point out that the rightwing press has long been attacking the prominent Turkish publicist, accusing him of "left" views. Local commentators believe that Abdi Ipekci's assassination is one of the links in the chain of provocative actions of the rightwing extremist forces and Maoist groupings that seek to aggravate the situation in the country. They terrorise the population, stage explosions and arson. The rightwing elements staged 54 political assassinations in January of this year alone.

Turkey's Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit describes the new perfidious sortie of the right-wing forces as a crime against democracy and the state. The assassination was sharply condemned by Turkey's President Fahri Koruturk. Turkey's democratic forces demand that the government should take more resolute measures to cut short the criminal activity of the rightwing extremist forces, to identify and punish those who are behind the new vicious assassination.

NOVOYE VREMYA ARTICLE ON GOOD RELATIONS BETWEEN USSR, TURKEY

LD011112 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

["USSR-Turkey: Relations of Goodneighbourliness"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 1, TASS--"Whichever field of relations between the two neighbour countries--the USSR and Turkey--one may take today, the Soviet NEW TIMES weekly writes, increasingly manifest in it is that cooperation meets not only their vital interests, but also serves the cause of peace." The weekly carries an article on the development of goodneighbour cooperation between the USSR and Turkey.

"A great contribution to the development of Soviet-Turkish relations," the article points out, "has been made by such important political actions as the adoption in 1972 of the declaration on the principles of goodneighbour relations and the signing during last year's visit to this country of Turkish Prime Minister B. Ecevit of the political document on the principles of goodneighbourly and friendly cooperation. Thus, the course of trade and economic cooperation is also stimulated.

"Trade between the Soviet Union and Turkey reached 139 million roubles in 1977. A three-year trade agreement was signed in Moscow late in 1978. It provides for a considerable growth of Soviet-Turkish trade exchanges."

"Big industrial projects built with Soviet aid are successfully functioning in Turkey," the NEW TIMES goes on to say. "Among them are: the Seydisehir aluminum complex, an oil refinery near Izmir, the enterprise in Artvin for the production of wood-fibre boards and the Iskenderun metallurgical works, the biggest in the Middle and Near East."

Prime Minister B. Ecevit stressed that all of these projects has made a noticeable contribution to Turkey's industrialization. The fruits of goodneighbourliness are felt by numerous Turkish factory and office workers, who received jobs at the projects built by the two countries within the framework of cooperation.

There are also quite a few other signs of good changes. For example, Soviet and Turkish filmmakers have recently successfully completed their co-production "A Legend of Love" based on a well-known oriental tale.

ARTICLE EXPOSES TERRORIST ARM OF TURKEY'S NATIONAL ACTION PARTY

LD051529 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[ZARYA VOSTOKA commentator T. Gamkrelidze article: "Turkey: 'Gray Wolves' in Sheep's Clothing"]

[Text] When shots rang out on New Year's Eve in the city of Maras no one could foresee the scope of the subsequent events. The first shots shattered the silence and then events swept on like an avalanche. Rightwing extremists staged a real massacre in this small Turkish city and its environs. Peaceful inhabitants were attacked and public buildings, apartment blocks, stores and workshops were burned down. The "commando" detachments and the religious fanatics who were acting in concert with them directed their main attack against progressive parties and organizations such as the Turkish Labor Party, the Socialist Workers Party, the Progressive Youth Society, the Turkish Union of Teachers and also against the Republican Peoples Party, the leading party in the ruling coalition.

The government was forced to introduce martial law in 13 vilayets in the country. True, it was lifted in a few days when the situation had been normalized. But there can be no doubt that the so-called "Gray Wolves"--fascist-style "commandos"--have particularly intensified their operations.

The armed attacks on branches of leftwing parties and the ruling Republican Peoples Party and on the premises of democratic trade unions and the explosions in the busiest public places of Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir are their work. MILLIYET writes frankly: The bloody clashes were inspired by the "Gray Wolves" and by other supporters of the reactionary "National Action Party" who came especially to Maras from Ankara.

Just who are these new stormtroopers of Turkish reaction? The silhouette of a howling wolf--the emblem of the "commandos"--can be found on the walls of modern buildings and pitiful mud huts in Turkey. Sometimes it is formed out of stones on mountainsides. "The 'Gray Wolves,'" West Germany's STERN magazine has written, "are the strongest and most brutal of the many terrorist organizations in Turkey."

It is precisely they who have unleashed an unbridled terrorist campaign. Practically every day fascist-style thugs attack politicians, public figures and party centers. According to TERCUMAN, about 1,000 people have died in the past year as a result of terrorist action.

The roots of the "Gray Wolves" should be sought among the wreckage of the unlamented "Third Reich."

It was in fascist Germany that their present leader Alpaslan Turkes studied; back in 1944 he headed the movement for the creation of a "great national-socialist Turkey" in the image and likeness of the "great German reich." It is not surprising that he became a Gestapo agent in Turkey. Years passed and time swept the brown web of fascism from the face of Europe but to this day Turkes' fanatical pupils continue to sing Hitler's praises. In 1969 the new "fuhrer" Turkes started forming "Gray Wolves" detachments and so-called "lightning" groups which were created on the basis of the SS organizational structure.

Like the extinct "Hitlerjugend" and "Werwolf," the "commando" groups are trained in special camps to handle weapons and dynamite, to conduct combat operations under urban conditions and to use karate. Once people have joined the organization, they cannot leave it voluntarily. Turkes' accomplices are loyal to his call: "Kill all who have struggled for our cause but who want to betray it!" Familiar bloodthirsty remarks, aren't they?

Blind obedience inside the "Gray Wolves" organization is taken to the point of fanaticism. "It is not what logic and reason suggest but what the leader ordains which is correct!" Shots and explosions are heard, hundreds of totally innocent people are killed and shameless calls for an "end to rotten democracy" ring out.

The situation has deteriorated particularly now that the Turkish leadership is striving to develop cooperation with the socialist countries, to improve relations with the Soviet Union and is planning a number of positive changes.

All this is coming up against shameless resistance from reactionary forces, including the opposition.

Just where does the Turkish fascists' leader obtain the funds for his criminal activity? A supporter of A. Turkes blabbed about this in a confidential conversation with journalists: "We receive money...from the CIA." Another reliable means of filling the "Gray Wolves'" coffers is smuggling drugs and weapons. Finally, they are financed by certain major Turkish industrialists who do not scruple to cooperate with Hitler's epigones in their fear of reforms.

Although it is advantageous for some people in Turkey to depict political terrorism as a product of ungovernable anarchy, nevertheless an organizing hand is manifest in the scope and purposefulness of this problem.

Increasingly lately Turkish newspapers have been expressing the idea that there exist secret relations between the organizers of the clashes in the shape of the "Gray Wolves," the National Action Party and certain army ruling circles.

Many commentators compare the present situation with the situation in the country at the beginning of the seventies. Then too explosions thundered in city streets and people were killed or kidnapped and banks were robbed in broad daylight. It was in this way that the grounds were created for interference by the army in the country's political life.

And now, as Britain's NEW STATESMAN writes, it looks as though the "'aim of the campaign unleashed by the fascists' is to provoke the Turkish Army into...seizing power and suppressing leftwing forces and the trade unions." Then, relying on the bayonets of rightwing generals, the National Action Party leaders hope to come to power.

It is impossible to explain the large quantity of firearms and explosives in the "commando" camps other than by links with certain army circles. West Germany's SPIEGEL has written that a secret organization called "Counterinsurgents" operates inside the Turkish Armed Forces. The magazine goes on to report that extensive bilateral liaison exists between the fascists of the "Commandos" and "Counter-insurgents" on the one hand and the Turkish secret service--MIT--on the other. The members of this secret organization maintain the closest contacts with the American CIA.

It is no accident that the "Gray Wolves" also proclaim that they are champions of the "rebirth" of a so-called "great Turan"--a "union" designed to unite the lands inhabited by Turkish-speaking peoples--a wild idea propagandized by Turkish nationalists headed by the selfsame Alpaslan Turkes.

Various renegades such as the notorious "Khan" Rahmankul are already gathering beneath its flag, which is stained with the blood of innocent people.

As is well known, during the period of collectivization Rahmankul, a counterrevolutionary, fled Soviet Kirgizia, where he had committed common crimes, to China. In 1948 Rahmankul again fled, this time from China to monarchical Afghanistan where he settled in the Lesser Pamir in a huge but sparsely populated area which was practically out of sight of the Afghan Government. Rahmankul became essentially the absolute ruler of the Lesser Pamir.

When the April revolution took place in Afghanistan Rahmankul again decided to flee. Beijing's [Peking's] emissaries contacted him and urged him to separate the Lesser Pamir from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. China armed Rahmankul's gang, which numbered 500 men. The bandits were clothed in the uniform of Chinese border guards. However, Rahmankul's plans were not destined to be realized. Under pressure from a revolutionary force, he was once again forced to flee. This time Rahmankul intends to move to Turkey. And in order to attract attention to himself there, he is strenuously posing as a supporter of Turkey. Indeed, it takes a wolf to know a wolf!

The "Gray Wolves" are extending their activity outside Turkey's borders. Donning the sheep's clothing of "members of cultural unions," they are operating in West European countries and terrorizing Turkish workers who have gone abroad in search of work. And how many victims of the "Gray Wolves" there are among Turkish working people in other countries. Nothing can conceal the wolfish grin of the hirelings of Turkish reaction.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS FRIENDSHIP AWARD TO CYPRIOT AMBASSADOR

LD051716 Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 5, TASS--Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, presented the Friendship of the Peoples' Order to Dhimos Hatzimiltis, the ambassador of the Republic of Cyprus to the Soviet Union, in the Kremlin today.

Awarding of the high Soviet order, Vasiliy Kuznetsov said addressing the ambassador, is the appraisal of your constant efforts to improve and deepen friendly relations between the Republic of Cyprus and the Soviet Union. This is at the same time a high appraisal of good relations between our countries and a manifestation of sincere sentiments of respect and friendship which the Soviet people entertain towards the people of Cyprus. This is an illustration of support for the just struggle of the people of Cyprus for freedom and independence.

When receiving the award, the ambassador expressed a deep gratitude for the high appraisal of his activities aimed at further strengthening friendship between the peoples of Cyprus and the Soviet Union.

ETHIOPIA SEEKING 'PEACEFUL SOLUTION' TO 'ERITREAN QUESTION'

LD052341 Moscow in Amharic to Ethiopia 1530 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD/EA

[Georgiy Tanov commentary]

[Text] The Ethiopian Armed Forces have inflicted heavy losses on secessionists in Eritrea. However, the conflict in the area, which has been worsening for some 17 years, is not yet over. Our commentator, Georgiy Tanov, comments on one aspect of the Eritrean problem.

The first general congress resolutions of the secessionist Eritrean Liberation Front, held in 1971, stated that the chief enemies of the Eritrean people were the group of Emperor Haile Selassie I and its accomplices, the Eritrean and Ethiopian exploiters, as well as members of the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in Eritrea and international Zionists. Many resolutions similar to this have been passed.

However, it is not the secessionists who have dealt a death blow to the abovementioned common enemies of the peoples of Ethiopia, but rather the Ethiopian revolution. In any case, the secessionists' leaders have shown (?no) wish to cooperate with the country's revolutionary democratic forces. Furthermore, they forced links with various internal enemies of Ethiopia, namely, counterrevolutionaries, monarchists, pro-Western forces and Maoist supporters. The secession of Eritrea from Ethiopia at any cost became the political objective of the secessionists. Secessionism has not put forward a program for social and economic change. The other secessionist group, the Peoples Liberation Front, has not put forward any program except for settling some nomads to engage them in farming, extending the literacy campaign and expanding basic health services. The struggle waged against this Eritrean exploiting classes changed in practice into banditry. [Words indistinct] resorted to robbing the petty bourgeoisie and (?the poor), and kidnaping foreign specialists.

The other result of the secessionists' class struggle has been economic disruption and the complete economic collapse of the administrative region. The Eritrean secessionist effort, which had had antifeudalist and antimonarchist characteristics, reverted not only to narrow nationalism, but moved toward the political line of internal and external reactionaries and Maoist puppets, at a time when the peoples of Ethiopia and revolutionaries were fighting a bitter struggle to safeguard and strengthen the victories of their revolution.

In connection with this, let us look at the two-faced stand taken by some Arab countries. Thus, these countries say that Lebanon has the legal right to fight for full independence and territorial integrity, but they do not say the same about Ethiopia. These same countries had previously requested internal autonomy for southern Sudan, although the secessionists of southern Sudan had demanded separation from the Sudan. Regarding the Eritrean question, these countries demand that Eritrea secede from Ethiopia.

At present, peaceful life is being restored in the liberated areas in Eritrea. The economy is also being rebuilt. The confidence of the inhabitants will be restored. Though the Ethiopian Government has gained a military victory, it is trying to find a peaceful and democratic solution to the Eritrean question. This is necessary not because of the demands of the reactionary secessionists and their supporters, but in the interests of Ethiopia, the home of many nationalities, the peoples of the Horn of Africa and independent Africa.

ETHIOPIAN FRIENDSHIP TREATY REFERRED FOR DECISION

LD051216 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

["In the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 4, TASS--The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet referred t he Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia, signed in Moscow on November 20, 1978, to the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities--the chambers of Soviet parliament, for decision. The treaty was submitted by the Council of Ministers of the USSR for ratification.

SOUTH AFRICAN INFORMATION MINISTRY SCANDAL REPORTED

LD051854 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] London, February 5, TASS--The scandal caused by an exposure of the backstage activities of the South Arican Information Ministry is assuming great proportions.

As is know, the Pretoria racist authorities have been conducting abroad for many years a secret propaganda war which included bribery of officials, periodicals and journalists. The scandal involves a number of high-placed officials who freely used means from the secret fund which was established in circumvention of the South African Parliament.

As is reported today by the British newspaper OBSERVER, the political parties in opposition to the present Government of South Africa demanded that General Hendrik van den Bergh, the former head of the South African secret police (BOSS), should be prosecuted.

It turned out that this general, while being a trusted aide of the then prime minister Vorster, used the South African security service as a "coverup" for illegal bribery operations. Speaking before the government commission of inquiry into the information Ministry scandal, Van den Bergh openly admitted that to accomplish the task entrusted to him, he ordered his agents more than once to kill undesirable persons. The newspaper OBSERVER says in this connection that "if Van den Bergh did appear in court, he would seriously embarrass Vorster and the present prime minister Mr P. Botha who are coming under increasing political criticism."

ILICHEV-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOZAMBIQUE

LD051248 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, February 4, TASS--A Soviet delegation led by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev, arrived today in the People's Republic of Mozambique. At the airport the delegation was welcomed by Mozambique Foreign Minister J. Chissano.

INDOCHINA

MAOIST-INSPIRED PROVOCATIONS ON PRC-SRV BORDER LISTED

LD021045 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent's report: "Beijing [Peking] Is Whipping up Tension"]

[Text] Hanoi--Tension is increasing on the Vietnamese-Chinese border, where the Maoists are carrying out several armed provocations a day.

Even during Tet--the traditional festival of the Lunar New Year--the Beijing provocateurs did not stop their provocative actions and sought in every way to keep the Vietnamese population tense along the entire 1,200-km border between Vietnam and China.

In the zones of the mountain passes and border crossings known here as "gates," there has been a considerable increase recently in the number of Chinese loudspeakers ceaselessly pouring out slander and threats against Socialist Vietnam day and night. "In the new year we must punish Vietnam," comes the heartrending cry from the loudspeakers. In addition to the propaganda campaign the Maoists are resorting with increasing frequency to open armed provocations. Here is a short chronicle of recent days.

On 26 January Chinese military units invaded Vietnamese territory in regions of Ha Tuyen and Hoang Lien Son provinces.

On 27 January the Chinese opened small-arms fire on border guards and civilians, again in Hoang Lien Son Province.

On 28 January in Quang Ninh Province the Chinese dropped thousands of anti-Vietnamese leaflets. The provocateurs threw several grenades onto the territory of Mong Cai District.

On 29 January more than 150 soldiers of the Chinese Armed Forces invaded the "Friendship Gate" region in Lang Son Province, where the railroad links Vietnam and China. As is known, through the fault of the Chinese authorities this railroad has not operated since 22 December 1978.

At 1030 hours on 29 January Chinese raiders opened automatic mortar fire on Vietnamese border guards. Several Vietnamese servicemen were wounded. The Vietnamese border guards were forced to counterattack and drove the provocateurs off Vietnamese soil.

At 1300 hours on 29 January Chinese units destroyed a Vietnamese border observation post in the region of marker 23 in Lang Son Province. In the afternoon a large subunit of Chinese soldiers invaded that region. By evening the border violators were forced to withdraw to their own territory.

In the morning of 30 January Chinese provocateurs made sorties in Cao Bang Province zone.

While perpetrating criminal acts and encroaching on Vietnam's sovereignty and security, Beijing propaganda asserts hypocritically that it is not the PRC, but Vietnam that is encroaching on Chinese territory. The absurd and false nature of such statements is obvious.

On 29 January the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry exposed the Maoists' criminal actions in the border regions. The Chinese side, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry note points out, must bear full responsibility for the consequences of its actions.

New Provocations Cited

LD052054 Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, February 5, TASS--The Chinese authorities do not cease their provocations on the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier. As is reported by the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, several thousand Chinese servicemen ensconced themselves on the morning of February 4, on heights in their territory near one of the populated localities in the Vietnamese border province of Langson. Under the cover of artillery and machine guns, installed on these heights, about 200 armed Chinese soldiers crossed the frontier and went deep into Vietnamese territory. They made an attempt to move the frontier posts. The Vietnamese Armed Forces gave a fitting rebuff to the aggressors, forcing them to leave the territory of the SRV.

On another section of the frontier in the same province, about a hundred Chinese servicemen violated the frontier and tried to plant mines in Vietnamese territory. Such provocative actions aggravate tension in the border area and interfere with normal life, says the report of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY.

PRC Shelling Reported

LD031054 Moscow TASS in English 0931 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, February 3, TASS--The Chinese authorities continue staging provocations in borderline districts of Vietnam, heightening tensions between the two countries. The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reported that on February 2 Chinese servicemen were firing for an hour on a sugar refinery situated close to the border and on the Guithuan village in Cao Bang Province, a woman worker of the sugar refinery was heavily wounded. Many peasants were wounded, too.

SIHANOUK'S DECISION TO RETURN TO PRC EXPLAINED

LD052014 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

["'Arguments' Beijing [Peking] Style"--TASS headline]

[Text] Bangkok, February 5, TASS--Norodom Sihanouk's intentions to return to Beijing caused lively discussions in the local Kampuchean community. Persons, well knowing the prince, note that the decision is explained not so much by the prince's wavering character, as by the tough pressuring from Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping]. Before Sihanouk left for New York to address the U.N. Security Council, the Chinese promised to shed light on the fate of some of his relatives of which the former head of the Cambodian state had no news for several years. Now the prince has been warned that his hesitations and particularly some of his public utterances were hardly conducive to the honoring of the above-mentioned promise. From the words of a Beijing representative, it followed that some of Sihanouk's relatives are either in the hands of Chinese services, or taken hostages by the remnants of Pol Pot gangs. The prince was made to understand that the future of his relatives depends on his further behavior.

KOREAN FATHERLAND FRONT PROPOSES UNIFICATION COMMITTEE

LD051948 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, February 5, TASS--The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front of Korea today published a statement in which it proposes to create a preparatory committee of national unification that is to replace the Coordinating Committee of the North and South.

The statement says that the Coordinating Committee had played a certain role at the time when the door was first opened for a dialogue between the North and the South. But now it has actually lost its importance. The proposed preparatory committee should become a consultative body for the holding of a nationwide dialogue and talks. Represented on it can be political parties and organisations existing in Korea and abroad, which strive for national reconciliation and peaceful unification, as well as the authorities of the North and the South.

With the aim of creating the preparatory committee of national unification the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front proposes in its statement to hold a meeting of liaison representatives of the North and South in Panmunjom on February 20.

NATIONAL FRONT STATEMENT IS STEP TOWARD 'NORMALIZATION'

LD051419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Vyacheslav Razuvayev "Commentator's Column": "A Call for Dialog"]

[Text] Pyongyang--In Pyongyang the political parties and public organizations making up the United Democratic National Front have discussed at a joint session the question of accelerating the independent, peaceful unification of Korea. They put forward concrete proposals aimed at achieving this goal, which are contained in the statement published by the United Democratic National Front Central Committee.

The DPRK Government and public have always consistently advocated a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem. Their efforts in this direction have invariably received support from Soviet people and the entire progressive world public.

The United Democratic National Front Central Committee statement is another step toward normalization of the situation on the Korean Peninsula and the resolution of the Korean people's urgent problems. This document calls on both sides to reaffirm and strictly observe the fundamental principles of the 4 July 1972 "Joint Statement of the North and South." As is known, the essence of these principles is that the unification of the country must be achieved on a peaceful, democratic basis, by the Koreans themselves, without support from outside forces and outside interference. The United Democratic National Front Central Committee proposes a speedy end to reciprocal attacks and the unconditional renunciation of all military hostilities against each other. The statement points out the need to convene a nationwide conference with representatives of all political parties, public organizations and broad strata of the population in both parts of the country.

Despite all the DPRK Government's efforts to normalize relations between North and South, at present a tense atmosphere persists in the Korean Peninsula. The facts show that the main obstacle to resolving the Korean people's national problems is the presence of American troops in the South. Without the withdrawal of foreign troops from the Korean Peninsula unification on a peaceful, democratic basis is impossible.

Soviet people feel solidarity with the Korean people's desire to live in a unified democratic state and support the United Democratic National Front Central Committee's new initiative. There is no doubt that this initiative will meet with understanding and support among all who are sincerely interested in a just settlement of the Korean problem and in establishing lasting peace in that region.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH DPRK LAUDED

SK060912 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 5 Feb 79 SK

[Moscow Radio commentator (Yashimilov) article on the 24th anniversary of the Soviet-DPRK agreement on scientific and technical cooperation]

[Text] These documents, which envisage the spirit of socialist internationalism [word indistinct] on principles of complete equality and reciprocity, have enhanced the possibilities for exchanging scientific and technical successes between our countries and more effectively promoting the possibility for socialist international division of labor.

Close cooperation between our countries in science and technology has great significance.

During the past period the Soviet Union transferred some 3,000 documents and experimental materials to the people of Korea free of charge. Thanks to these documents and experimental materials, the DPRK was able to produce vehicles, tractors, cranes and motors for the first time. The DPRK was also able to build a synthetic rubber plant, steel rolling plant, molding plant, [word indistinct] plant, thermal power plant and others. The technical documents transferred by the Soviet Union were utilized in building heavy industry plants, food processing plants and large-type fishing boats, and in the field of railway transportation.

Many technicians have been exchanged between our countries for mutual assistance. For instance, more than 3,000 technicians from the DPRK have received training at Soviet plants. They have learned the successes attained by the Soviet workers in the chemical industry, the metallurgical industry, the machine industry, the power industry and communications.

Soviet assistance in the DPRK's training of revolutionary cadres is also part of the scientific and technical cooperation between our countries. Several hundred Korean youths have graduated from universities and other professional schools in the Soviet Union. The Soviet technicians who worked at various plants in the DPRK in the past and are working there now have trained many skilled Korean workers.

The scientific and technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea is very broad. In the (?space) research center, which is an international science center for socialist countries, Soviet and Korean scholars work together.

The Consultative Council on Economic and Scientific Cooperation Between the Soviet and Korean governments handles matters concerning scientific and technical cooperation between the two governments and the planning of that cooperation. The work of this consultative council has greatly contributed to promoting scientific and technical cooperation and to developing economic cooperation in broad fields between the two countries.

'ANTI-SOVIET' PLAN FOR MONUMENT ON HOKKAIDO DENOUNCED

ID051221 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 5, 26 Jan 79 p 16 ID

[Commentary by L. Stasov from "Rejoinder"/"Notes" feature: "Futile Symbolism"]

[Text] There is an old tradition among Japanese conservatives and representatives of certain other political parties: If you want to demonstrate your dedication to the "nation's interests" you go once or twice a year to Cape Noshappu on the northern island of Hokkaido. There, surrounded by reporters, you gaze ostentatiously through binoculars at the Soviet islands bordering Japan and trot out a few phrases about the need for the "return" of territories which do not belong to Japan. As a rule this still brings cheap political dividends and fat donations "for the continuation of vigorous activity aimed at upholding national interests."

Clearly afraid that anti-Sovietism might be condemned and discarded as a concept which harms those very national interests, the "territory-grabbers" decided to immortalize it in stone and steel. A few years ago an obelisk "for the return of the northern territories" appeared at Tokyo's Central Station. Wherever you come from, as you get off the train you are given a shot of hostility to a neighboring country. But this is not enough for the anti-Soviets: The obelisk is too small, and not everybody pays attention to it. After all, a station is a place where you follow your baggage and catch a cab....

They decided to erect something with a little more presence in order to lift the spirits of the "fighters" for the "return" of other people's land and to kindle unhealthy passions. It will be observed that this is taking place in an atmosphere in which more and more Japanese are supporting the development of friendly, mutually advantageous ties with the Soviet Union.

On 17 January the Tokyo papers published a report on plans to build on Cape Noshappu by September 1980 a 40-meter steel monument "symbolizing the Japanese people's desire for the return of the northern territories." The action group involved with the construction of the monument, which is to cost 150 million yen, is headed by the Japanese Federation of Economic Organizations--the country's most influential association of businessmen. The possibilities are enormous, of course. The organizers are reliable enough and money is no object. The only question is what the outcome of the undertaking will be. Historical experience shows that the policy of blackmail in relation to the USSR has never benefited anybody.

'HARD TIMES' AHEAD FOR JAPAN DUE TO TREATY WITH CHINA

ID040319 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 3 Feb 79 ID

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Our observer now comments on some results of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship signed last year:

Using the part of the (?treaty) that speaks of opposing hegemony the Chinese leadership has been bringing pressure to bear on Japanese state and political figures in Tokyo and Beijing [Peking] over the past few weeks. The Chinese openly demanded their support to the toppled Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime and joint action against Vietnam. Though Tokyo keeps repeating that the agreement with China does not permit the two sides to act against third countries, in reality it is not quite so. This is the motive behind the recent anti-Vietnamese step of the Japanese authorities. They have decided to suspend economic aid to Vietnam. In the light of these developments it does not seem accidental that while the world's press has been reporting an extraordinary concentration of China's land and air forces on the Chinese border with Vietnam and its plans to deal a preventive blow at that country, Tokyo ignores the fact. Moreove, it expresses regret over the stand of Socialist Vietnam.

Hard times are beginning for Japan, as it has tied itself with a treaty of questionable value with China. In a few days China's deputy premier, Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] is going to visit Japan on his way back from the United States. Reports from Beijing say he is going to communicate directly with Prime Minister Ohira and ask his support for the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. Japan's ambassador in Beijing, Sato, after talks with China's Deputy Foreign Minister Han Nianlong [Han Nien-lung], said Deng Xiaoping would urge Prime Minister Ohira to join common antihegemonistic actions against Vietnam.

One can judge of how dangerous these (?goals) are by Deng Xiaoping's statement in Washington that China was planning to teach Vietnam a lesson. We won't predict the results of Deng Xiaoping's negotiations with the Japanese leaders. In any case, this is a chance for them to show not in words but in deeds, the independence of Japan's foreign policy and its adherence to stable good-neighborly relations with countries of different social systems.

BRIEFS

DPRK CINEMA AGREEMENT--A plan for cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK in the cinema field in 1979 was signed on 2 February. Signing the plan for the Soviet side was Comrade Ioshin, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Cinematography, and for the DPRK side Comrade Ho Paek-san, vice minister of culture and art. Speaking at the signing ceremony, Comrade Ioshin discussed the relations between filmmakers of the two countries, which develop year after year. Comrade Ho Paek-san pointed out that the plan on cooperation between Korean and Soviet filmmakers would contribute to the friendship between the peoples of the two countries. On hand at the ceremony were responsible functionaires of the Soviet State Committee for Cinematography and personnel of the Korean Embassy in the USSR. [Text] [Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 2 Feb 79 SK]

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN RECEIVE MESSAGE FROM FIDEL CASTRO

LD030040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] A message from Fidel Castro, first secretary of Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of Cuba, has arrived addressed to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin.

It expresses gratitude for the fraternal message on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the victory of Cuban revolution and reaffirms the resolve to strengthen the inviolable ties of friendship linking the two parties and the peoples of both countries.

CUBA'S JUAN ALMEIDA ON SIGNIFICANCE OF BREZHNEV'S 1974 VISIT

LD021419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report:"Embodiment of Unshakable Alliance"]

[Text] Havana, 27 January--Juan Almeida, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the republic's Council of State, gave a TASS correspondent an interview in connection with the fifth anniversary of the official friendly visit to Cuba by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which falls on 28 January.

This visit, he said, was a shining embodiment of the unshakable alliance between our parties, states and people. The Cuban people place an extremely high value on the results of L.I. Brezhnev's talks with Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and on the Soviet-Cuban declaration, which expressed the ideological and political unity of Cuba and the USSR based on loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The last 5 years, J. Almeida went on, have been years of fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Cuba. Cuba's successes are inextricably linked with its relations of friendship with the Soviet Union and with its fraternal assistance. There is no sphere of the economy, science and technology, education and culture, health care and defense in which cooperation with the Soviet Union has not made its full force felt.

Our parties and states are active in the international arena for the sake of peace, for the sake of revolutionary peoples which are subjected to aggression from reactionary forces and for the sake of consolidating the world socialist and anti-imperialist front.

The history of Soviet-Cuban relations is full of events which testify eloquently to the complete unity of purpose of the world's first socialist state and the American continent's first socialist country. And without doubt the culminating expression of this unity was L.I. Brezhnev's visit to our country, says an article published by the Cuban national news agency.

The 5 years which have passed since the historic visit, the article stresses, have been a period of further strengthening the ties binding the motherland of Lenin and the motherland of Jose Marti. The peoples of the USSR and Cuba march hand in hand along the path of peace, friendship and fraternity, confident that mankind's future belongs wholly and completely to socialism, communism and internationalism.

NATIONAL PATRIOTIC FRONT ESTABLISHED IN NICARAGUA

LD040549 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Text] San Jose, February 3, TASS--A National Patriotic Front of struggle for the overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship has been formed in Nicaragua. The front includes the "Group of 12," the "United People" coalition, the General Confederation of Labour (independent), (?and several) other political, trade union and public organizations.

As was stated by general coordinator of the National Patriotic Front Sergio Ramirez Mercado, the main task of the coalition is elimination of the dictatorial regime and formation of a people's democratic government which will carry out genuine democratisation of life in the country, will put the national wealth at the service of the people. The front resolutely comes out against any U.S. interference in Nicaragua's internal affairs.

The general coordinator emphasizes the vanguard role of the Sandino National Liberation Front in the liberation struggle against the dictatorship.

According to news agencies, a mass meeting of solidarity with the people of Nicaragua has been held in the Alaguela Province on the initiative of the regional committee of the People's Vanguard Party of Costa Rica (the Party of Communists). Speaking at the meeting, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Vanguard Party Manuel Mora Valverde stigmatized the bloody Somoza regime to which thousands of Nicaraguan patriots fell victim. The ringleader of the tyranny regime, he said, keeps in power only owing to the support of Washington and a number of Central American countries, ruled by reactionary dictatorships.

Manuel Mora Valverde strongly denounced Nicaragua's incessant armed provocations against Costa Rica.

Appeals for Somoza's Overthrow

LD051430 Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Text] San Jose, February 4, TASS--The National Patriotic Front which was set up in Nicaragua and which united practically all the influential opposition forces of the country addressed the people in an appeal. It called on the Nicaraguans to step up struggle for the overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship and for the formation of a government of unity which will effect a democratisation of the country. The programme of the National Patriotic Front, the document points out, is based on the following principles: defence of national sovereignty and rebuff to any foreign interference including so-called "mediation," the taking of effective democratic measures, and the establishment of a social system guaranteeing Nicaraguans' equality and social progress of the country.

ACADEMICIAN REPORTS OIL, GAS DEPOSITS IN AZERBAIJAN

LD0852018 Moscow TASS in English 1843 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Baku, February 5, TASS--Oil and gas deposits were discovered in Azerbaijan's west (Transcaucasia), Academician Shafayat Mekhtiyev, member of the republic's national Academy of Sciences, told a TASS correspondent. In the scientist's view, this vast region may become the USSR's new oil producer.

Mekhtiyev who authored 300 scientific works on geology pointed to direct signs of the presence of oil in the Kura and the Ioir interfleuve--mud volcanoes, emissions, and oil show. The survey carried out in the area, he said, revealed the geological structure which is quite favourable for the occurrence of the fuel. Scientific data, Mekhtiyev said, were confirmed by the results of prospecting work which revealed manifestations of fuel already in the first wells drilled in Azerbaijan's west.

It will not be easy, however, to get oil and gas in the region, the scientist cautioned. The hydrocarbon raw materials occur there at depths of more than five thousand metres.

This year the production of oil in Azerbaijan is to grow considerably.

WASTE, MISMANAGEMENT BLAMED FOR 'DIFFICULTIES WITH FUEL'

LD051623 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Fuel Complex"]

[Text] The country's economic development depends crucially on the efficient use of fuel and energy resources. Half of all the organic fuel extracted in our country is used to produce electricity and heat energy. Today oil, gas and coal are indispensible in practically every sphere of life: They power equipment in enterprises, fields and farmsteads, they are extremely important raw materials for chemistry and metallurgy, and they are widely used in daily life.

The Communist Party pays unremitting attention to further strengthening the Soviet economy's energy base. At the 25th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "The core of the party's economic strategy, which permeates both the 10th 5-Year Plan and the long-term future, is the further buildup of the country's economic might, the expansion and radical renewal of production capital, and the insuring of stable balanced growth in heavy industry--the foundation of the economy. This sets tremendous tasks for the sectors which must satisfy the country's growing demands for metals, fuel and energy...."

The CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum also named fuel and energy key sectors. It is now planned to increase oil and gas condensate extraction to 593 million tons--21.5 million tons more than last year--and gas extraction to 404 billion cubic meters, or 32 billion cubic meters more than last year. Some 752 million tons of coal are to be extracted.

The extractive sectors have been set great but perfectly realistic tasks. As before, particular attention is paid to West Siberia where the average annual increase in oil extraction has exceeded 30 million tons. This year this region must contribute to the fuel balance more than 280 million tons of oil, more than 125 billion cubic meters of gas, and a considerable share of the total amount of coal extracted.

From the first days of the year Siberian working people have developed socialist competition to fulfill the plan targets ahead of schedule and have been confidently stepping up the rate of extraction. At the same time the first few weeks have shown that the fuel sectors, particularly the coal-mining sector, have been unable to find the rhythm which has been set. In particular, the miners of the Ukraine are behind with coking coal deliveries to metallurgists. The collectives of the coalfields, mines and pits must overcome their slow start as soon as possible and work more precisely and efficiently. For this it is necessary to concentrate efforts on further improving methods of extracting all types of fuel and on extensively mechanizing and automating heavy and labor-intensive processes, to increase the speed with which shafts are sunk and to commission wells more swiftly. Extractive workers expect modern equipment from our industry for drilling, working the deposits, fuel storage and transportation.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, recently congratulated the participants in the construction of the 60th Anniversary of the Lenin Komosol mine in the Gukovugol Production Association on a great labor victory--successfully completing the construction of a large, highly-mechanized complex for the extraction and processing of anthracitic coals. The commissioning of this mine and the enrichment factory with a capacity of 3 million tons per year is a weighty contribution to increasing fuel and energy resources.

It is important to strive in every possible way to speed up the construction of other mines and oil and gas pipelines. The growth of fuel extraction is directly dependent on the rapidity and quality of construction work. The construction of pipelines from the Siberian oil and gas deposits to the European part of the country requires particular attention now.

Things are still not going well on all construction projects in the fuel and energy complex. Subdepartments of the Ministry of Construction of Oil and Gas Industry Enterprises are sometimes late in handing over sections of main pipelines. The following also occurs: Oil pipelines are handed over within the prescribed deadlines or even ahead of schedule, but it then takes many months to eliminate various defects. The Ministry of Construction of Oil and Gas Industry Enterprises and local party organizations must monitor more strictly the work of construction and installation collectives and must strive to insure that the most important projects scheduled for completion are commissioned on time and in full.

At the end of last year the miners of the Kuznetsk coal basin appealed through PRAVDA not only for increased fuel extraction but also for thrifty use of it, erecting a reliable barrier to losses of coal, oil and gas. The miners' letter--"Thrift is the law for all"--prompted an interested and useful discussion on how to insure that fuel and energy are used most effectively. The strictest saving of fuel and other resources is not a short-term campaign but an important political matter. It must be pursued most persistently. Certain difficulties have arisen in the country with respect to fuel. They are explained not only by the very cold spells but also by the mismanagement and waste evident in some places. Losses occur in many ways. Every year millions of tons of coal are lost in transit by railroad and also because of their high ash content and dampness. At a number of enterprises and construction sites fuel and energy resources are expended without any control and according to obsolete norms. But if we reduce fuel expenditure on the generation of each kilowatt-hour of electricity by just 1 gram this will enable a countrywide saving of 1 million tons of fuel.

Party and trade union organizations, enterprise leaders and People's Control groups and posts are urged to combat more actively any manifestations of mismanagement, to strictly punish violators of technological discipline, and to give a principled assessment to each case of a careless, wasteful attitude toward energy resources. At the same time we must disseminate persistently and purposefully the experience of those subdepartments and services where fuel and energy are expended economically and we must encourage thrifty people's constructive quest.

It is the honorable duty of the country's fuel complex workers to launch socialist competition widely for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets and to make a fitting contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

BRIEFS

AMMONIA PLANT--Dometsk, January 23, TASS--The first ammonia--the primary raw material for the production of mineral fertilizers--was produced today at a works built with the technical cooperation of the French firm Enterprises Creusot-Loire in the town of Gorlovka, Donbass, Ukraine. Its design capacity is 450,000 tons of output per year. Another ammonia-producing installation of the same capacity will go into operation this year in Gorlovka. The joint construction by the two countries is being implemented on the mutually advantageous basis of compensation. Payment for the technical design and equipment supplied by the French firm Enterprises Creusot-Loire will be made in finished products. For this purpose, a pipeline is being built simultaneously with the chemical complex to convey ammonia to the Soviet port of Yuzhnyy near Odessa on the Black Sea. From there it will be carried by tankers to France. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1343 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD]

VLADIVOSTOK WEATHER PROBLEMS--Unusual cold weather and hurricane winds have caused certain difficulties in road, rail, and air transport systems. Measures to insure uninterrupted operation of all forms of transportation are being taken. According to Grishina, head of the Aeroflot agency, work is continuing smoothly and plans for hauling passengers, mail and cargo are being overfulfilled. A meeting of the Vladivostok city staff for fighting natural disasters was held in the gorispolkom yesterday. In view of the sharp temperature drop and strong wind squalls, certain difficulties have arisen in the city and the staff discussed measures for clearing snowdrifts, insuring uninterrupted transportation, supplying electricity and heat to the city, and worked out measures for insuring the city's normal life. It appealed to citizens to reduce expenditures of electricity since overloads and accidents have occurred. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 2140 GMT 1 Feb 79 OW]

KAMCHATKA FISH INDUSTRY--Fish industry is the leading branch of the economy in Kamchatskaya Oblast. Last week the 17th rally of leading fishermen was held in Petropavlovsk to sum up last year's work results and outline tasks in the new year. The rally was addressed by Obkom Second Secretary Vladimir Afanasyevich Biryukov, who analyzed in detail the successes achieved by the leading collectives as well as the numerous blunders which have unfortunately occurred. He said that not all collectives worked well last year; this led to unsatisfactory results in some indexes and also to failure to fulfill the 3-year plan and pledges for fish catches and increasing labor productivity. More than 6,000 vessel hours were lost last year because of low productivity of the Kamchatrybprom's vessels alone. Transloading of finished products from vessels was especially poorly organized and this alone resulted in the loss of nearly 1,100 vessel hours. If such losses were reduced by 30 percent, the Kamchatrybprom could have caught 50,000 tons of fish or exactly the quantity needed to fulfill its annual plan. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 1 Feb 79 OW]